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## Dublin teenagers caught in fire

# 46 dead, 150 hurt

DUBLIN, Feb. 14 (Agencies) — A nightclub fire in Dublin killed 46 persons and injured about 150 others, most of them teenagers early Saturday, police said. Many of the injured were "horribly burned" and in a serious condition, ambulance men said.

The Stardust nightclub in a converted warehouse in the northern suburb of Artane was crowded with about 700 youngsters when the fire started shortly before 2 a.m. (0200 GMT). The whole building was swept by fire and choking black smoke within a few minutes survivors said. "There were so many bodies and such confusion it was hard to get it right," a police officer said.

Survivors said most of the doors were shut and some windows had iron bars on them to keep out vandals. Within seconds of the fire starting, the building was plunged into darkness as electricity cables were burned, said eyewitness Eamon Quinn, 23, who escaped the inferno.

The fire department said the blaze apparently started behind canvas partitions sealing off part of the floor and near stacks of chairs. "Nobody should have been in that area at that time," Quinn said. "Somebody pulled up the shutters to get at the flames and then the lights failed. People were falling all over the place."

Jimmy O'Brien, who lives next door to the Stardust, said he was at the entrance within minutes. "I was met by a young man coming out with the skin all burned off his face," O'Brien said. "The whole roof was in flames and then people were surging out, some of them on fire. There were young people. It



Vice-Chancellor Dr. Abdullah ibn Abdul Mohsen Al Turki

## U.S. will sell F-15 parts to Kingdom

By Fawzi Asmar and Susan Gray  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 — The Reagan administration will recommend selling Saudi Arabia additional sophisticated equipment for its F-15 jet fighters but the proposed sale will not be a direct trade off for allowing Israel to purchase more U.S. military weapons. While Israel is almost certain to receive increased U.S. military aid, Prime Minister Menahem Begin's government has apparently decided not to make the Saudi F-15 request a test of the new president's loyalty this early in his term.

According to sources close to the Reagan White House, the Israeli embassy took a request for additional F-15 to the State Department Feb. 4. But at 9:45 a.m. the next day, Feb. 5, the request was withdrawn, according to those same sources. There are two versions of the story here as to why the Israelis suddenly withdrew their request for the additional planes. One is that Begin himself cabled from Tel Aviv to withdraw the request.

But sources here report that the Israeli embassy here withdrew the request on its own after pro-Israeli lobby groups and pro-Israeli forces quickly determined that the "White House would publicly reject the Israeli shopping list."

Knowing that President Reagan has already expressed more loyalty to Israel than any recent American president, the Israeli lobby did not want to engage in a direct confrontation with the White House knowing that the new president and top-ranking State Department and Pentagon policymakers considered the Saudi sale important enough to risk a fight with pro-Israeli forces in Congress.

It was a face-saving action by the pro-Israeli forces who apparently assessed that they might not change Reagan's mind on the sale of the F-15 bomb racks and fuel tanks to Saudi Arabia, but could jeopardize future decisions on Israeli weapons requests, sources said.

If forced to make a choice, the Israeli forces had assessed, the new Republican majority in the Senate would support the president by upholding his recommendation to sell Saudi Arabia the multiple-ejection bomb racks and extra large wing fuel tanks for the 60 F-15s ordered from the United States in 1978.

## Koreans win campus deal

By a Staff Writer  
JEDDAH, Feb. 14 — Lucky Development of South Korea Saturday won a \$500 million contract to build the first phase of Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University in Riyadh.

The contract was signed by the university's vice chancellor, Dr. Abdullah ibn Abdul Mohsen Al Turki and representative of the construction firm in Riyadh Saturday. A spokesman for the company, G.K. Shon, said Lucky Development won the

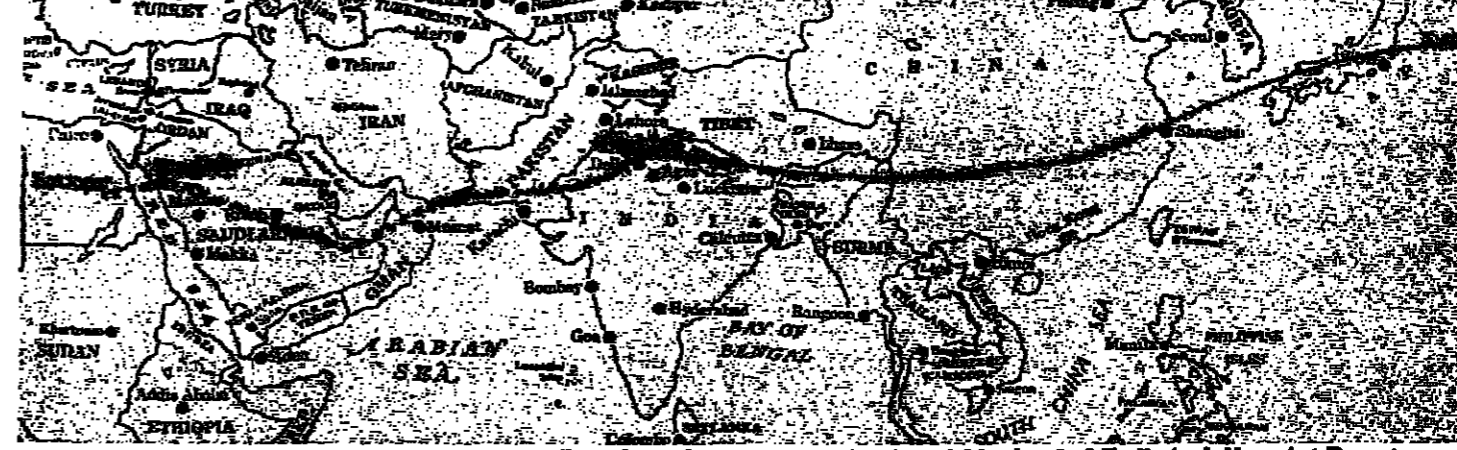
contract against stiff competition from other international firms. He said the total cost of the campus could reach \$2 billion. Bidding companies included Ballast Nedam of the Netherlands, Kukutun Construction and Hala Construction of South Korea. A German company whose bid was considered way out by comparison with the Korean offer was excluded.

Lucky Development is sponsored by the Saudi Arabian firm of Mansoor Salhia. The first phase of the project will consist of a

housing scheme of 600 apartment buildings, 50 buildings of 80 rooms each amounting to 4000 rooms; making it one of the largest boarding institutions in the world. There will also be a mosque, a mess hall, common rooms and car parks over an area of 250,000 square meters. Lucky hopes to complete the job in 30 months with the help of a work force of 10,000.

Speaking to reporters in Riyadh soon after the signing ceremony Dr. Abdullah ibn

(Continued on back page)



## Balloonists land northwest of Delhi

LUXOR TO DELHI: Jules Verne was reported Saturday to have landed in Delhi's neighbourhood of Jind. Arab News Art Department dotted the balloon's route from Luxor, Egypt, to Delhi, crossing Saudi Arabia, from north to south, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and then to the Arabia Sea, southern Iran, Pakistan and India. News reports said Saturday that Jules Verne could not fly over the Himalayas. If it continues, the balloon is expected to take the other dotted route from Delhi, the Himalays, Bangladesh, Burma and on to mainland China and Japan.

BEDFORD, Massachusetts, Feb. 14 (R) — Two Americans attempting the first non-stop balloon voyage around the world are believed to have come down Saturday about 100 miles (160 km) northwest of New Delhi, according to a company monitoring the flight.

Dee Schelling, of Weather Services Corporation, said the firm had been notified by the U.S. embassy in New Delhi that the balloon, the Jules Verne, was down. She said there was no immediate information about the condition of the balloon's passengers. Maxie Anderson and Doug Ida.

The balloon had traveled 2,400 miles (3,850 km) since its take-off from Luxor, in Egypt, on Thursday, weather services said.

Saturday morning the balloon was sighted over the western state of Rajasthan by passengers flying in a plane.

A passenger aboard the plane who spoke with the balloonists on the plane's radio said a leak which had sprung Friday had apparently stopped.

The Pakistan government spokesman said the balloon entered Pakistan from Iran at about 2000 GMT Friday night at an altitude of 21,000 feet and remained over Pakistani territory for about nine hours before crossing into India.

The balloon passed over Al Wajeh on the Saudi Arabia Red Sea coast early Friday and was next identified on radar about 150 miles (240 km) south of Riyadh. It was again spotted about 100 miles (160 km) southwest of Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates. It was also tracked 60 miles north of Muscat, Oman, before entering the Arabian Sea.

If it continues on its projected course across the Himalayas, the balloon is expected to fly over Shanghai, China.

From there, the course passes near the west coast of Alaska, sweeps southeastward across the United States and then crosses the north Atlantic and Europe to Luxor, Egypt.

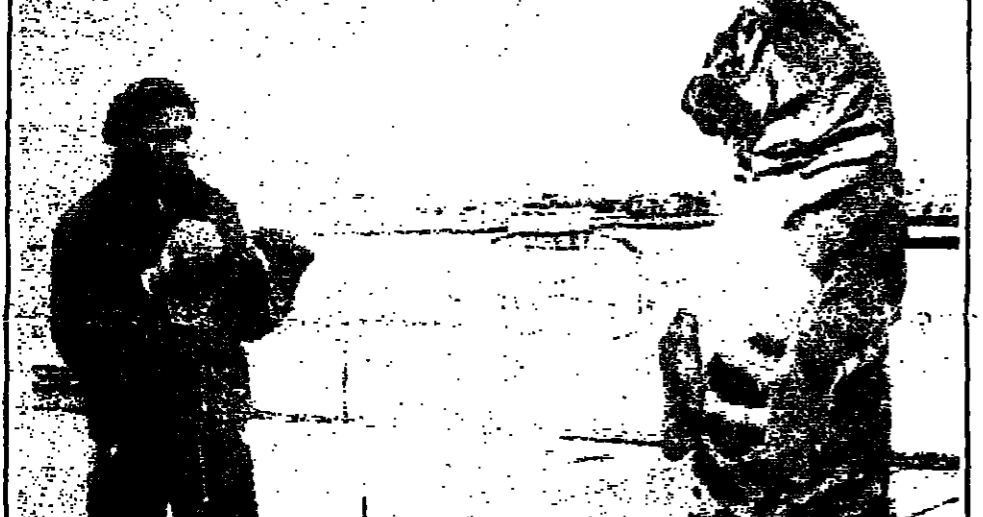
During a rare conversation with Anderson

Friday, meteorological adviser Robert Rice had cautioned the pilot about the dangers in crossing the Himalayas, the firm said. Anderson replied he always "wanted to go sightseeing in the Himalayas."

Ms. Schelling discounted a report from one of the balloonists that the voyage may have to be abandoned because the balloon was leaking. "Maxie" said today he wasn't sure that he even had a leak. And if there is one, he said it is down low in a position where it wouldn't create that much of a problem," she said.

"They're on a good trajectory right now and very much on target for what we had projected," she said. "They're staying at about 22,000 feet (6,700 meters), traveling at 70 miles (113 kilometers) an hour."

Anderson, a mining-investment executive, piloted the double Eagle II from Canada to France in 1978 in the first successful crossing of the Atlantic by a manned balloon. With his son, he claimed the first crossing of north America last year.



BOXER CHALLENGES TIGER: Heavyweight Greg Page, 22, of Louisville, Ky., spars with a tiger on Atlantic City's Boardwalk recently in preparation of his fight for the USBA heavyweight title against Stan Ward. Page has won 14 straight fights — against humans.

## Unemployment in China hits 26m

PEKING, Feb. 14 (AFP) — China has 26 million jobless people, a marked increase over the 1979 figure, an informed Chinese source here has said.

Analysts said Friday the figure was most likely an estimate as no official statistics exist on unemployment in this country. Two years ago, Chinese sources put the number of unemployed at 20 million.

The existence of unemployment in China is not officially acknowledged, but viewed in political circles rather as a problem of people waiting for employment.

The total of 26 million said to be unemployed in China exceeds the entire population of Canada, which is 23 million. China's population is 1,000 million.

According to official statistics, 100 million people were working in China at the end of 1979, 22.74 million of whom were employed in cities. The Workers Daily recently reported that some 10 million young people had been allocated jobs in 1979 and last year.

Observers noted that this figure applied to the large number of graduates who entered the job market over the past two years. Their exact number is not known.

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## Suzuki to see Arafat

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (AFP) — Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will be happy to meet with Yasser Arafat if the Palestine Liberation Organization leader visits Tokyo, Suzuki told a house of representatives committee meeting Saturday. He would like to exchange views with the PLO chairman on Mideast problems, Suzuki said.

Former Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura, during talks with Arafat and other PLO leaders in Beirut in December, invited the PLO leader to Japan. According to Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, the government remains firm in its decision not to grant diplomatic status to the PLO representatives office in Tokyo. Ito told the committee that the government had approved the opening of the PLO representative office in Tokyo on that condition and has no intention of revising the accord.

## 117 Manila troops killed

MANILA, Feb. 14 (AFP) — Muslim freedom fighters and local people together killed the commander and all 117 soldiers of an army battalion in the Southern Philippine island of Pata, Jolo province, Thursday, the military revealed here Saturday. Military authorities called the killing, in which Muslim women joined, the army's "biggest single debacle" in the eight-year-old secessionist war in the southern Philippines spearheaded by the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

The battalion, the 31st, was attacked during clearing operations, a normal military task in rebel-inhabited Jolo province, after reports that an MNLF force was operating on Pata Island. The military had no immediate official account of what happened, but according to one report, the battalion's commanding colonel agreed with his men on a dialogue with fighters' representatives.

## Saudi-U.K. talks seen a success

LONDON, Feb. 14 — The fifth annual meeting of the Saudi Arabian Joint Economic Commission, held in London from Feb. 9 to 13, has been hailed as a great success by both sides.

The 34-member Saudi Arabian delegation was the largest ever contingent sent by any foreign country to the U.K. for beefing up bilateral trade relations and was seen as a good start for the forthcoming visit of British Minister Margaret Thatcher in April.

Meanwhile, British Minister of State Douglas Hurd will be in the Kingdom Monday to prepare the groundwork for Thatcher's visit.

A highlight of the Saudi Arabian delegation's stay in London was a CBI seminar at which the Kingdom's Deputy Minister for Planning, Dr. Faisal Bashir, spelled out the features of Saudi Arabia's third development plan. Over 350 senior British industrialists, bankers and businessmen were present.

"Speaking on the occasion, the chairman of the Saudi Arabian delegation, Sheikh Abdulla Aliraza (deputy foreign minister for economic and cultural affairs) said he was encouraged by the earnest desire of both the British government and the private sector to beef up trade relations with Saudi Arabia.

The meeting, he said, "represents a remarkable stage in the increased cooperation and coordination between the two countries and will lay the ground for the success of the forthcoming visit to Saudi Arabia by the prime minister of the United Kingdom." He hoped that the U.K. will play a significant role through the Economic Commission in promoting a just and honorable peace in the Middle East.

Roy Williams, chairman of the U.K. side of the JEC, said "there are many opportunities now available to British industry and commerce to press ahead with business and technical cooperation activities with Saudi Arabia.

## Libya warns Greece

ATHENS, Feb. 14 (AP) — Libya has threatened to cut off crude oil supplies to Greece and to take Greek seamen hostage if a Libyan air force pilot who sought asylum here is not sent home, Greek foreign ministry sources said Saturday. The pilot, whose name has been withheld, flew his aircraft to Crete four days ago and asked for political asylum.

Greek officials said the pilot was turned over to the United Nations refugee committee and, therefore, is no longer in their jurisdiction. Greece buys about 1.5 million tons of crude annually from Libya.

## Oust Israel from U.N., says nonaligned forum

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (Agencies) — The nonaligned movement called on member states of the United Nations to reject the credentials of the Israeli delegation because of what it called the annexation of Jerusalem by Israel. The call was contained in a declaration by foreign ministers of the movement issued at the end of a five-day conference in Delhi.

The declaration said Friday the ministers called on member states of the U.N. and its specialized agencies not to accept the credentials of the Israeli delegation because Israel had violated international legality by

annexing Jerusalem and declaring it its capital. This was an act of aggression and a threat to peace, the declaration said, and called on the Security Council to take the necessary action to maintain international peace and security.

The declaration said: "Jerusalem is part of occupied Palestinian territory. Israel should completely and unconditionally withdraw from it and return it to Arab sovereignty." It said the ministers urged all countries not to deal with Israel or conduct any business which might imply recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

## Embassy grounds violated

### U.S. protests to Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (Agencies) — The United States has lodged a "strong protest" with the Soviet foreign ministry, claiming Soviet militia men violated U.S. embassy grounds and seized a Russian trying to get into the consular section, a U.S. spokesman disclosed Friday night. The spokesman said the protest was made Tuesday, a day after the guards, who stand watch round-the-clock, allegedly grabbed the man under the archway leading into the embassy building on Ulitzah Chaikovskova.

A knowledgeable source said the Soviets told U.S. officials that the militia men were trying to protect the embassy from a man with mental problems. The American spokesman, reading over the telephone from a prepared statement, said:

"Last Monday, at about 4:45 p.m., embassy personnel heard scuffling and screaming in the archway leading into the consular section. Several American employees who rushed to the scene observed two militia men, who had seized an unknown Soviet male, drag the individual out of the archway. The two militia men were clearly 10 meters inside our premises and without our permission.

"Feb. 10, we delivered a strong protest to the ministry of foreign affairs over this breach of the inviolability of our embassy premises."

The Americans also asked for a report on the matter and that the Soviets outline steps they would take to "prevent a future violation." The protest was reportedly delivered in person.

## Ecuadorean embassy seized

HAVANA, Feb. 14 (Agencies) — Armed Cubans holding four hostages at the Ecuadorean embassy here have threatened to kill their captives if demands for political asylum are not met, diplomatic sources said Saturday.

The sources said the 29 Cubans, who took over the embassy Friday, were holding Ambassador Jorge Perez Concha, two Ecuadorean diplomats and a Cuban secretary.

The sources said the 29 Cubans, who took over the embassy Friday, were holding Ambassador Jorge Perez Concha, two Ecuadorean diplomats and a Cuban secretary.

Police and troops blocked streets leading to the embassy which the group, which included four women and six children, entered after attacking a security guard.

Ecuador and Cuba resumed diplomatic relations last year after a 10-year break when Ecuador returned to civilian rule. Cuba's ambassador in Quito was summoned to the

Ecuadorean foreign ministry to discuss the hostage-taking.

Last April, more than 10,000 Cubans packed into the Peruvian embassy seeking asylum. This led to a seah of more than 120,000 refugees to Florida until the government stemmed the flow.

Commander member Romulo Auan Digaudo Fernandez told AFP in a telephone call that the group arrived on foot at the embassy, on the first floor of Icial building in the west Havana's residential section of Miramar at 11 a.m. local time.

The group, including former Cuban army officers, immediately disarmed a Cuban guard stationed at the embassy's front door and seized the hostages, said Fernandez. He claimed he was merchant marine captain until he was dismissed last May.

Naif says

# Gulf states work toward security

JEDDAH, Feb. 14 — Governments of the Gulf states aim to integrate all their economic, political and security institutions in the light of the Islamic sharia principles, according to Interior Minister Prince Naif.

Speaking in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Siyasa* and the Saudi Arabian newspaper *Al-Jazirah*, Prince Naif regretted the "delay" in implementation of the principles. Although he recognized the seriousness and purity of the motive as shown by the recent meeting of the Gulf foreign ministers in Riyadh, which resulted in the Riyadh Declaration for cooperation at all levels.

Already, he said, there is some cooperation on the security level through the exchange of information and he welcomed greater joint security to prevent subversion in the oil wells and to protect the oil wealth of the states concerned.

Prince Naif said there were some disturbances in the Eastern Region following the seizure of the grand mosque in Mecca 14 months ago. But they were tackled on the spot and there has been nothing of the sort ever since, although some Eastern and Arab newspapers kept harping on them intentionally even after they had been dealt with. "This is an open society and there are hundreds of thousands of visitors who criss-cross

## Transportation service to begin local operation

LONDON, Feb. 14 (LPS) — A new weekly groupage service from the U.K. to Saudi Arabia, with a transit time of ten days to Jeddah, has just begun. It includes the offer of road transport to inland destinations such as Riyadh, Mecca, Yanbu, Khamis Mushayt, Tabuk and Taif.

The service is being operated by Transcar Projects Ltd. of London, in association with the National Transport Company (NTC) of Saudi Arabia, a joint venture between the Sheikh Muhammad Y Al-Bedrani Group and P & O Overseas Transport.

There is a growing demand for this kind of service, says Transcar, because many projects in Jeddah require such as machinery spares and electrical products, and consignees do not want to wait for shipments until exporters have a full container load.



Prince Naif

the country," he said. "Even if we had something to hide, we could not be sure it would not be known to them," he added.

Those who attacked the mosque have been punished and others who were merely misguided by the culprits have been rehabilitated and instructed in the right teachings of Islam, he said. "There have been no repercussions here although we know that there are some followers of the group in some Gulf states including Kuwait. He advised the authorities there to help these people understand Islam properly. Prince Naif said the security system of the country aims at ensuring the stability and safety of the people by striking hard at criminals and felons, but the institution itself does not transgress the rights of the individuals. "We have no dawn visitors," he said in reply to a question. "Those who violate the rules and visit the people at dawn will be in turn visited by others at the same time." The security authorities expected some trouble during the recent third Islamic summit conference in Taif because of its importance and the men involved. "We took great precautions," he said. "But nothing unusual happened and, in fact, the crime record during the summit was much lower than at any other time."

Prince Naif defended the Islamic practice of beheading convicted murderers, rapists and other serious criminals. He was asked to comment on foreign press attacks on the

practice as "too ugly" and that it has not succeeded in deterring criminals. He said it has, but that it cannot — and no other kind of punishment can — stop crime altogether as long as there are human beings. "The West objects to the fact that the punishment is meted publicly, and not to the sword as the weapon," he said. According to the sharia, the punishment must be made public to serve the purpose of deterrence.

Asked about arms smuggling into the region and whether it has any political connotation, Prince Naif said carrying arms here has always been a symbol of masculinity, but firing is not allowed. In any case the government is about to announce new rules regulating the carrying of arms which it hopes will snuff out smuggling and the high profit rates resulting from it. He revealed that the security authorities have discovered arms smuggled from European countries and also directly from the arms manufacturers although they are mostly light ones.

"They might have a political connotation in the event of disturbances but they would also be useful for civil defense," he said. The new regulations, he hoped, will put an end to smuggling and regulate the possession of weapons.

Asked about the "phenomenon" of drug taking here and the allegations that the prisons were "full of narcotic addicts" Prince Naif said the authorities were tough with them, including those who sell and distribute the drugs which come in the shape of tablets.

"We consider these addicts sick and treat them as such," he said. During the pilgrimage a number of visitors are arrested with drugs. The practice so far has been to destroy the stuff and deport the smugglers after they completed their rites. "But the figures quoted are exaggerated," he said.



MEETINGS: The Holland delegation during talks in Riyadh. With Holland delegation

## Agricultural meeting held

RIYADH, Feb. 14 (SPA) — Dr. G.J.M. Braks, Holland's minister of agriculture and fisheries, met with Saudi Arabian Deputy Minister of Agriculture Muhammad Ali Makki Saturday to discuss possible cooperation in agriculture and animal husbandry.

Braks said that Holland is trying to increase the volume of cooperation between Saudi Arabia, Holland and the European Economic Community. He made the statement upon his arrival here Friday at the head of a 35-member delegation for a six-day visit. The visit is at the invitation of Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh, minister of agriculture and water.

Agriculture and water undersecretary, Sheikh Muhammad Mekki, who was at the airport to receive Dr. Braks, said that Saudi officials will discuss with the Dutch minister and his party the hiring of experts

to help in the Kingdom's development of agriculture.

In addition, meetings will take place with Sheikh Muhammad Abu Al-Khalil, minister of finance and national economy; Sheikh Hisham Nazer, minister of planning; and Dr. Ghazi Algosabi minister of industry and electricity. On Feb. 17th, the mission will visit the Asir Province where Prince Khalid bin Faisal bin Abdul Aziz, Asir governor, will receive Braks and the delegation.

The mission also will be received by the Royal Commission for Yanbu and Jubail, the municipality of Jeddah and the Chambers of Commerce of Riyadh, Dammam and Jeddah. The program allows for a wide range of meeting with representatives of the government, governmental corporations and private enterprise.

Prayer Times						
SUNDAY	Mecca	Medina	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
fajr	5.27	5.31	5.02	4.51	5.15	5.47
Ishraq	6.52	6.56	6.27	6.06	6.40	7.12
Dhuhr	12.35	12.36	12.07	11.54	12.18	12.48
Assr	3.52	3.51	3.22	3.08	3.32	4.00
Maghreb	6.20	6.17	5.48	5.33	5.58	6.25
Isha	7.50	7.47	7.18	7.03	7.28	7.55

## Military chief visits Bahrain

MANAMA, Feb. 14 (SPA) — Chief of General Staff, Gen. Muhammad Al-Hammad, arrived here Saturday on a three-day visit to Bahrain to acquaint himself with Bahrain's progress in the military field. The visit is in reply to the one paid to Saudi Arabia last year by Brig. Khalifa bin Ahmad Al-Khalifa, Bahrain's chief of general staff.

In the meantime, Dr. Ghazi Algosabi, minister of industry and electricity, returned to Riyadh Friday at the conclusion of his visit to Bahrain during which he signed a contract to set up the Gulf Aluminium Rolling Company which he said, was the first company grouping all Gulf countries. He was seen off in Manama by Labor and Social Affairs Minister Sheikh Khalifa bin Salman bin Muhammad Al-Khalifa; Housing Undersecretary Dr. Abdul Latif Kanoo; and Saudi Ambassador to Bahrain Sheikh Abdul Rahman Ibrahim Al-Qadi.

Dr. Gosabi said that while in Bahrain, Gulf industry ministers reviewed the activities of the Gulf Industrial Investment Organization. They recommended that the organization's secretariat pursue the study of joint ventures and hold its meetings at ministerial level. He also said that the preliminary stages for building the causeway between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain had been completed. The World Bank, as an international neutral institution, will win the tender and construction work will begin immediately after that, the minister said.

## Youths wind up work activities

MEDINA, Feb. 14 (SPA) — The eighth Arab Work Camp wound up here Friday with a ceremony attended by Deputy Governor of Medina Sheikh Saad Al-Nasser Al-Sudairi and other officials. The nine-day camp was attended by young people from Saudi Arabia, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Tunisia, Oman, Sudan, Qatar, Kuwait, and Morocco.

Its purpose was to familiarize the young with collective work and outdoor life while inculcating them on Islam. The camp's director Nasser Saad Al-Hujayji said that the youths carried out successfully several jobs entrusted to them by Medina's municipality and its branches. They drilled wells, planted trees and backfilled holes in the city's streets and at the Youth Welfare Stadium, the Student Hostel and the camp's site at Al-Andalus gardens.

The ceremony also was addressed by Ibrahim Al-Bedari, the director of the Youth Welfare office here, and by the heads of the Saudi and Omani delegations to the camp.

## Islamic radio ups programs during 1980

By Javid Hasan

JEDDAH, Feb. 14 — The Islamic States Broadcasting Services Organization had a 235 per cent rise in radio programs broadcast last year, according to the organization's 1980 annual report.

The organization produced 600 hours of radio programs for its member states which include Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Guinea, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Maldives, Mali, Pakistan and Palestine.

It also has begun the TV production, "Gawhar Al-Qasr" ( Jewel of the Palace) serial, dealing with the life of Imam Omar Ibn Abdul Aziz. Another TV production is the "Mission of Martyrs." A 19-part color serial that deals with an early phase of Islam when six companions of the Prophet challenged the Jews in their conspiracy against Islam.

The ISBO, which seeks to promote better relations among the Islamic states through an exchange of broadcasting and TV programs, has now under production another venture (not yet titled) in which artists from Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Syria, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Pakistan and Palestine are participating.

Other series in the making are "Al Quds" and "The Raid and the Intellectual Conquest". The first program, which already exists as a radio serial, will delineate the history of Al Quds or Jerusalem from antiquity to the present. This production "will be an affirmation of the priority attached to the Palestine question," the report says.

"The Raid and the Intellectual Conquest" is designed to alert the Islamic nation to the danger that confronts it through acts of "imperialist" aggression, ideological indoctrination, racial discrimination, repression and coercion.

These programs are in collaboration with the Saudi Television. Ultimately, the ISBO hopes to install its own transmission units, for which work is under way. There is also a plan for teaching Arabic and broadcasting lessons on Islamic history by radio and TV.

The organization is also co-ordinating with the Arab Center for Broadcasting and Television Training in Damascus and other television centers in the Muslim states to organize training courses for the staff of the broadcasting station in the Islamic states.

## COMMENT

By Muhammad Al-Rajzeli Al-Jazrah

With the spread of private clinics all over the Kingdom and an unprecedented increase in the number of patients visiting these clinics, a question arises whether this development has resulted from people's consciousness of the importance of prevention and treatment or the shortage of government hospitals and clinics in the country.

The question seems to be interesting enough, but if we try to find whether the private clinics abide by the Health Ministry's rules and regulations, we will see that many do not keep conformity with official instructions. For instance, a clinic is supposed to have at least two male and two female nurses and separate rooms for men and women. But people say this situation hardly exists in any clinic.

Besides, the examination room is supposed to be so medically well-equipped that both the patient and the doctor feel at ease being there. But nothing like this would be available. Furthermore, the doctor of a private clinic is normally a general physician, but he is invariably seen functioning as a pediatrician, an obstetrician and a gynecologist at the same time.

Under the present circumstances, one simply wonders over the lack of surveillance by the Health Ministry which is responsible for the correct implementation of regulations by private clinics. I don't think there should be so many private clinics while we already have a sufficient number of government clinics and hospitals.

What the public would really need is specialized clinics, each separately dealing with cases like ophthalmology, pediatrics, gynecology, anthropology, and so on. However, we place the matter before the Minister of Health who will, hopefully, give it his full concern, and will see that private clinics abide by the rules and regulations the ministry has set for them.

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### Threatens military force Syria to 'prevent Jordan from joining Camp David'

BEIRUT, Feb. 14 (Agencies) — Syria said today it was "ready to use military force to prevent Jordan from joining the Camp David peace process between Egypt and Israel." The threat, made in the Syrian government newspaper *Tishrin*, followed a week of rising tension between the two countries, set off by the abduction of a senior Jordanian diplomat in Beirut on Feb. 6.

In its most explicit warning so far, Damascus said it was prepared to "turn the tables completely" in the region to stop Jordan from joining a separate peace treaty with Israel. Syria has repeatedly accused King Hussein of planning to negotiate a treaty with Israel, at the U.S. sponsorship at the expense of the PLO. Hussein has denied the charge completely.

In the meantime, Syria has its ambassador in Jordan despite a pending conflict between the two countries, official Syrian sources said. The sources said Wednesday that Ambassador Abdul-Muhsin Sabbagh had been recalled, in response to a similar move by Jordan, and expected to return to Damascus within hours. But Friday, they said the ambassador had remained in Amman but there was no official explanation for the apparent change of mind.

Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut said they have been prompted by Syria's wish to end a complete break in relations with its northern neighbor. The two sides withdrew a joint border post on the main Damascus-Amman highway this week amid a row over the abduction of a Jordanian diplomat.

The two capitals have continued to exchange allegations of treason and terrorism, but have stopped short of breaking diplomatic and trade relations. Syrian and Jordanian officials have set up separate immigration posts on the border, and traffic was flowing in both directions.

**U.S. attitude  
angers Israel**  
TEL AVIV, Feb. 14 (AP) — If Israel retained any hope that U.S. President Ronald Reagan would be more sympathetic to its controversial policy of settling Jews in occupied West Bank, it got a disappointment this week. Closely echoing the views of Carter administration, the State Department denounced the settlements as harmful to Middle East peace negotiations. Israeli spokesmen expressed regret but said they would not change Israeli policy. They sought comfort in the fact that the Reagan administration, unlike Carter's, did not regard the settlements as illegal.

**Signs of oil  
potted north  
of Tel Aviv**  
TEL AVIV, Feb. 14 (R) — Israel has discovered signs of oil in an exploratory drill on coastal plain north of Tel Aviv and tests are being made to see whether there are commercial quantities, oil company sources said Friday.

The signs were found at a depth of 500 meters by a government-owned company at site Neergaash, some 25 kilometers north of Tel Aviv. The drilling site is one of 18 being tested all over the country this year in an attempt to find oil after the Israelis withdrew from rich oil fields in the Sinai desert which had supplied 30 per cent of the country's needs. The pull-out, part of the 1979 peace treaty with Egypt, made the Israelis totally dependent on foreign supplies, half of which come from the world market.

### BRIEFS

VIENNA (AP) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky Saturday left here for a four-day official visit to Egypt and talks with President Anwar Sadat on the Middle East and bilateral trade. In a television interview Friday, Kreisky suggested that he would like to see Israeli Labor Party leader Shimon Peres become Israel's new premier following the June elections.

FRANKFURT (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou agreed Friday that progress should be made soon at inter-communal talks on resolving the problems of Cyprus.

ADDIS ABABA (R) — South Yemen's Minister of State Ali Nasser Muhammad arrived in Addis Ababa Friday for a five-day official visit to Ethiopia. He was welcomed by Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam.

ATHENS (R) — Libya has asked the Greek government to return a Libyan air force pilot who this week sought political asylum in Greece, an informed source said today. The pilot, who has not been identified, landed his Mirage fighter aircraft in Athens, Wednesday.

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's military rulers, increasingly concerned about foreign links of extremist groups at home, Friday ordered 45 wanted people to return to Turkey or be stripped of their citizenship. A martial law decree said the 45, mainly leftists, must return by March 17 and contact authorities or face withdrawal of their nationality.

### UNIFIL needs parties' help, Erskine says

NAQOURA, Lebanon, Feb. 14 (AFP) — The outgoing head of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has said he was unable to obtain the necessary cooperation among various parties to keep peace there despite utmost efforts to do so. In his farewell address here Friday, Gen. Emmanuel Erskine of Ghana also said that his mission to keep the peace in southern Lebanon was made difficult by "certain political factors" in the Middle East, and called on international opinion to support the force's goal. Speaking at ceremonies to honor his almost four years as UNIFIL commander, Erskine said he was fully aware that he had been unable to obtain sufficient cooperation to accomplish his mission. But incoming UNIFIL chief, Irish Gen. William Callaghan, said the force contributes "a great deal" to stabilizing the situation in southern Lebanon. He also vowed to do his best to serve Lebanon.

### Sadat urges Europe role in M.E. peace

PARIS, Feb. 14 (Agencies) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has said Europe could contribute to an overall Middle East peace settlement by providing concrete military, economic and political guarantees. Ending a two-day visit to France, Sadat Friday spelled out what form the security guarantees he mentioned in a speech Tuesday to the European parliament could take. The Egyptian leader suggested Europe supply troops to be part of a U.N. peacekeeping force to assure secure borders, develop a regional economic plan and sanction the borders that are finally agreed to. Sadat said the European peace initiative launched after a summit in Venice last June was not fully formed. He said he wanted the Europeans to play a role but Israel still had to make its position clear. Calling the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords, "not a treaty, not a final accord but a framework," Sadat said Europe could extract from this framework certain elements that could contribute to a settlement. However, he said the United States must continue to



President Sadat play the role of full partner in reaching any accord as it did in bringing about the Camp David agreement in 1978. Speaking at a press conference Sadat said he had exchanged messages with President Reagan before coming to Europe and that Reagan's response to his insistence on the importance of Camp David was favorable. Sadat returned home Friday. Sadat believed the Soviet Union might try to veto the establishment of a United Nations-sponsored force in the Sinai desert when Israel completed its withdrawal from the Sinai next year in accordance with the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

### Other states said helping Libya in Chad

OUADDAI PROVINCE, Chad, Feb. 14 (AP) — Soldiers from a broad scattering of African and Middle East states are helping Libya's intervention in Chad's civil war, well-placed sources say. These Western and African sources, here at one of the fronts in eastern Chad as well as in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum, say that Libya's columns are filled in part by soldiers from usually pro-Western states such as Senegal and Nigeria. Some of these fighters are free lance sympathetic to Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi. Other reports, however, contend Qaddafi's commandos have impressed some foreign nationals and sent them to join Libyan squads operating deep inside Chad. The sources say also that Cuba, East Germany and the Soviet Union have dispatched advisers to shore up the Libyan units. These reports are significant because they suggest, for the first time, that the Libyans have carried their Soviet and East bloc advisers into the Chadian adventure. Libya buys most of its arms from the Soviet Union, and several East bloc nations have put military advisers at Qaddafi's disposal.

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## ASEAN pressure

## Australia derecognizes Pol Pot

CANBERRA, Feb. 14 (Agencies) Australia Saturday withdrew its formal recognition of the deposed Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea in a policy move apparently timed to minimize the unhappiness of its southeast Asian neighbors. Acting Foreign Minister Michael Mackellar announced that Australia now did not recognize any regime in Kampuchea and had no intention of recognizing the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government.

The government had agreed not to do anything until after this week's meeting in New Delhi of foreign ministers of the nonaligned conference. The conference, which was devoted in part to Kampuchea, ended Friday.

In December 1979, Australia was invited by Britain to co-operate in a joint "derecognition" of the Pol Pot regime, but the Australian government hesitated. There has been renewed diplomatic pressure from Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines, all members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), against the recognition.

The ASEAN view is basically that withdrawal of recognition of Pol Pot automatically implies approval of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and its replacement of the legal government with a puppet regime.

The Australian government announced last Oct. 14 its decision to move toward derecognition of the Pol Pot regime, but did not set a timetable for implementing it. The move was announced by Mackellar in the absence of Foreign Minister Tony Street, who is on holiday after visiting Japan and China.

Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila visited Australia last week and is understood to have argued against the Australian move in talks with Street and Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. The gov-



ANTI-VIETNAMESE DRIVE: The political commissar of a Khmer Rouge division describes the battle that drove Vietnamese troops away from the guerrilla headquarters at Phnom Malai in Kampuchea.

ernment said Australia is committed to a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea and fully supports the provisions of the ASEAN-sponsored United Nations General Assembly resolutions on Kampuchea.

Australia regards the policies of Pol Pot

and other leaders of his regime as abhorrent. "Australia hopes that its action now in derecognizing that regime will contribute to the emergence in Kampuchea of a government truly representative of the Khmer people," Mackellar said.

Meanwhile, former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Saturday he would meet Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan later this month to discuss the formation of a united front to expel the Vietnamese from his homeland. Telephoning from the North Korean capital Pyongyang, where he lives in exile, the Prince told Reuters that one of his conditions for leading the front would be that non-communist forces would be independent of the Khmer Rouge army.

## Curfew clamped on Indian cities as riots continue

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (AP) — Authorities in India's western state of Gujarat ordered an indefinite curfew in Baroda city, following an escalation in student-police street fighting that left more than 200 people injured, the United News of India reported Friday.

In a related development, a legislator was fatally assaulted by a student mob in his home town of Kalavad after he left a government bus on his return from a session of the state assembly at Gandhinagar, the capital, the agency said.

Student mobs, armed with rocks and soda bottles fought pitched battles with police and paramilitary units in Baroda, UNI reported. Scores of policemen were injured in the attacks, the agency quoted a police official as saying.

Rioters burned down a warehouse and three milk booths, looted several shops and attacked nationalized banks with stones, the report said. Police swung canes and fired more than 100 teargas canisters in unsuccessful attempts to break up the mobs, it added. UNI quoted police sources as saying that the situation in Baroda was "under control" Friday night after additional paramilitary units from neighboring Madhya Pradesh state were rushed there.

Legislator Bhimjibhai Vasarambhai Patel was rushed to a hospital after he was beaten by students and died late Friday at Jammagar, 480 kms north of Bombay, UNI said. Unconfirmed reports said Patel was attacked because of his opposition to the two-week-old agitation against the reservation of 29 per cent of the seats in the graduate medical colleges for lower caste Hindus and tribals. Patel was the 11th person to die in the violent, anti-reservation campaign.

## BRIEFS

NEW DELHI, (R) — All 121 passengers aboard an Indian Airlines Boeing 737 escaped Saturday night when the plane crashed at Madras airport in south India, the Press Trust of India reported. The news agency said the Calcutta-bound plane returned to Madras after its hydraulic system failed and overshot the runway.

MOSCOW, (R) — Some 70 persons are believed to have been killed in an air crash Feb. 7 in which a group of Soviet naval officers and ratings from the Pacific fleet died, Western sources said Friday. They quoted Soviet officials as saying the crash occurred 20 kms outside Leningrad. The plane was either a Tupolev-134 or a TU-104.

LONDON, (AP) — Australian newspaper Magnate Rupert Murdoch announced Friday that the purchase of *The Times* of London and *The Sunday Times* had cost him £12 million (\$27.6 million).

VUGHT, (AP) — Thieves broke into an army arsenal in this southern Dutch town and stole a quantity of weapons in the biggest theft since World War 2, the Netherlands defense ministry said Friday. Missing after the raid early Thursday are 41 Israeli-made UZI sub-machineguns and 20 Belgian FN pistols, a spokesman said.

PENZANCE, England (AP) — Two seamen were killed when explosions and fire ripped through the 16,900-ton Liberian-registered bulk carrier *Kapitan Georgis* in the Atlantic, 320 kms southwest of Cornwall, the coastguard reported Saturday. The blasts occurred Friday night.

CAMP LEJEUNE, North Carolina (AP) — U.S. marine corps PFC Robert Garwood was reduced to private, forced to forfeit all pay and allowances and dishonorably discharged Friday by a five-man military jury that earlier found him guilty of collaborating with the enemy while a prisoner in Vietnam.

## Arms for Salvador leftists

## U.S. campaign to expose Soviet designs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP) — The Reagan administration is to launch a highly orchestrated campaign in the coming days that is aimed at exposing alleged efforts of Soviet-bloc countries to install a Marxist regime in El Salvador, U.S. officials have said.

The officials said Friday a senior-level U.S.

delegation will be sent to several West European capitals with evidence that the Soviet Union and allied countries including Cuba and Ethiopia have sent weapons and other equipment to Salvadoran guerrillas.

According to the officials, who asked not to be identified, the U.S. mission will be headed by Lawrence Eagleburger, a former U.S.

ambassador to Yugoslavia who is expected to be named assistant secretary of state for European affairs. The delegation may leave this weekend.

In addition, the administration is preparing a "white paper" on El Salvador which is expected to be made public next week.

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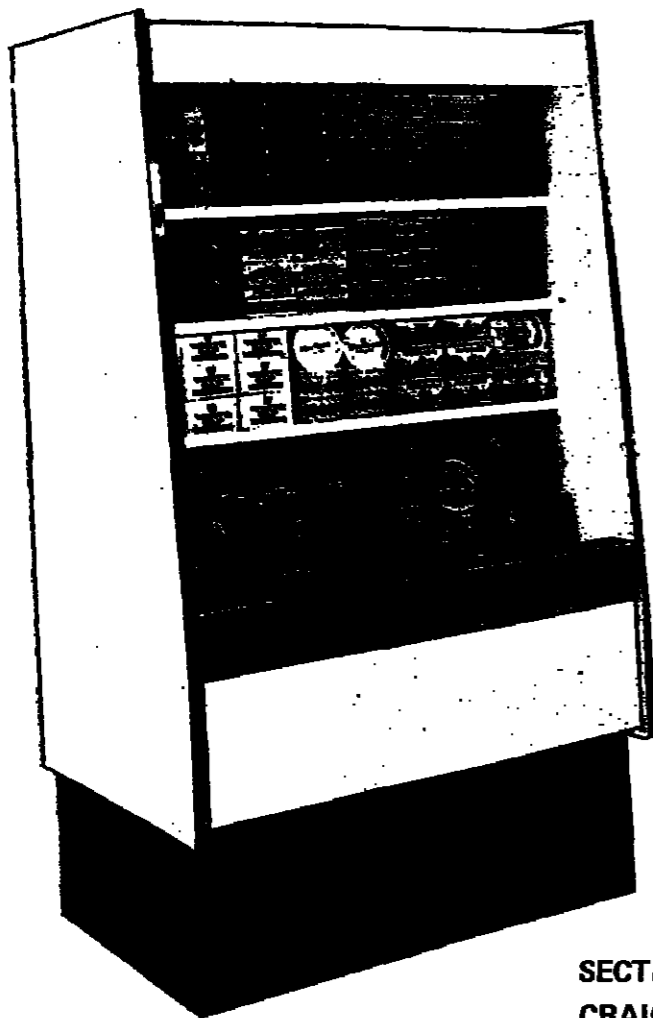
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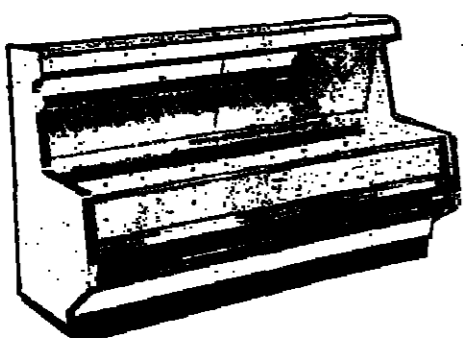


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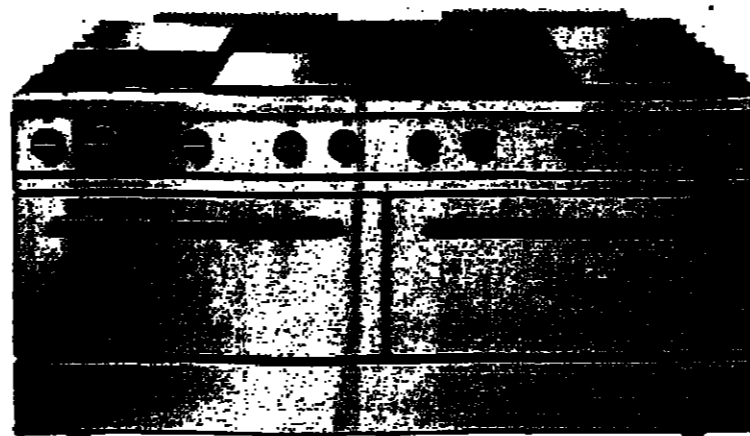
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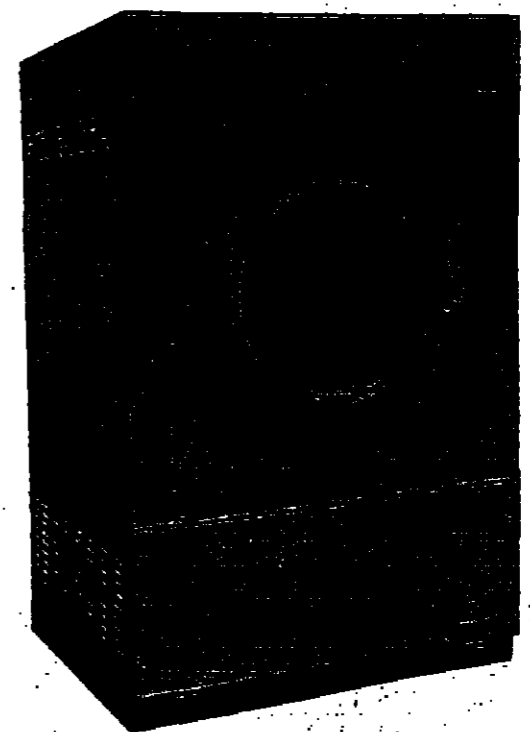
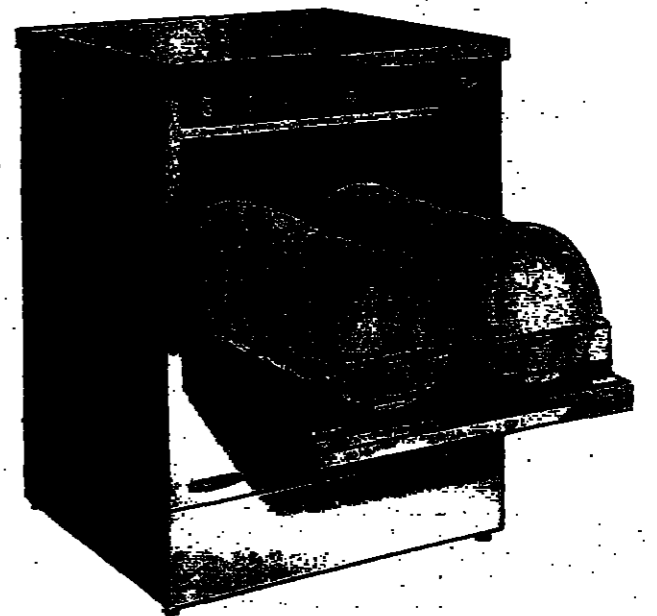


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### Julging purse for Maradona Soccer's biggest deal?

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine, Feb. 14 (AP) — BOCA Juniors has tentatively agreed to pay \$9 million and trade four players to obtain 20-year-old midfielder Diego Maradona from another Argentine club, Argentinos Juniors. The deal is believed to be the most expensive in soccer history.

"We have reached a financial agreement," said BOCA Juniors president Mar- Noel. "All that's lacking now is to decide which players will go to Argentinos Juniors. We believe that the operation will be completed this weekend."

Argentinos Juniors vice-president Luis Gura told reporters after the negotiations Tuesday night that BOCA Juniors would pay \$6 million cash down and \$3 million the next year for Maradona, who will receive \$900,000 in addition to a salary still to be determined.

The deal includes \$500,000 in gate earnings from two friendly matches between the clubs, and another big amount to repay the face of an Argentine Football Association loan to Argentinos Juniors, and an amount that BOCA will withhold from its old club for one year.

The agreement is signed, it will end a long effort by Spain's Barcelona Football Club to buy the 5-foot-6-inch (1.67-m) ball-handling wizard, who is considered the game's brightest young star.

In May, Barcelona signed a tentative pact to pay BOCA Juniors \$10 million for Maradona's services. But the football federation blocked the deal because

Maradona was on its list of 34 "intransferable" players being counted on to defend Argentina's World Cup title in 1982.

The football association then gave Argentinos Juniors a \$1 million loan to help maintain the player, who had been earning only \$250,000 a year for the modest First Division club.

Even so, Barcelona kept up its interest and sent a representative here three weeks ago to try to renew the bargain, which would have forced Maradona to resign from Argentina's selection.

A group of Argentine businessmen interested in keeping the young player in the country put apart part of the money for BOCA Juniors, which ended its last season \$6.4 million in debt. The pricetag of the agreement exceeded the total paid by Argentine clubs this off-season for 56 other player transfers.

News of the deal prompted a gathering of angry fans at the Argentinos Juniors stadium Friday, to protest the sale of Maradona — who started his professional career with the club six years ago. The player said he would not comment on the deal until it was signed.

The "golden boy" of Argentine soccer led a national junior selection to the world title in 1979 after just missing the 1978 World Cup Championship team. He led the Buenos Aires Metropolitan league in scoring the past two seasons but played below par last month in his first major international tournament, the Gold Cup in Uruguay.



ONCE AGAIN: Stanley Floyd, who equalled his own world mark in the 60-yard sprint.

### Coghlan pips Scott for sixth victory

CALIFORNIA, Feb. 14 (R) — American Stanley Floyd equalled his world indoor record in the 60-yard dash Friday night at the 22nd annual Los Angeles Indoor games.

Floyd, 19, equalled his 6.04-second record time which he clocked in both a heat and in the final two weeks ago in Dallas. Lamont King followed in the world's third fastest time behind Floyd's 6.04 and American Houston McTeer's 6.05 King of the U.S. finished third in 6.19.

Floyd ran away from the field, and by 40 yards he was so sure of winning that he raised his index finger indicating victory a move which may have cost him a new world record.

Meanwhile, Eamonn Coghlan continues to own the mile at the Toronto Star Maple Leaf

Indoor Track Meet.

The 28-year-old Irishman did not have things all his own way as he usually does, however, and was hard-pressed to hold off Steve Scott of Los Angeles.

Coghlan prevailed for the sixth straight year with a Canadian indoor best time of three minutes, 55.63 seconds and, on his victory lap, waved both hands at the crowd of some 15,000.

"All it meant was that I was going to try for 10 straight," said the runner, who makes his living spreading the good word for the Irish tourism board. "Can you believe it?"

It was a cliff-hanger as expected, with Scott finishing right behind in 3:56.83 and well ahead of third-place Paul Craig of Toronto,

who finished in 4:01.03. Coghlan's time surpassed the previous Canadian indoor record of 3:56.8 set by New Zealander John Walker of Montreal in 1979.

The race overshadowed, by reason of its sheer drama the world indoor mark set earlier in the night by Renaldo Nehemiah.

The Washington hurdler cracked the six-second mark for the 50-yard hurdles for the first time, clocking 5.98 seconds.

Nehemiah didn't expect a run at the record, especially in the light of some of his times at earlier meets. Then, he didn't expect to get much heat. "I was the only one who was really running," he said of his earlier runs. "Tonight, Rod (Milburn) ran a great time for 50 yards.

### In high-scoring game Nuggets down Blazers

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP) — The sharp-shooting Portland Trail Blazers hit their season high with 143 points Friday night. If you think that was good, you should have seen the Denver Nuggets pile up 162 points en route to the highest scoring game of the National Basketball Association season.

The combined point total of 305 not only represented the most by two NBA teams this year, but Denver's 162 was also a single-team high and wiped out two club records as well. The Nuggets' previous high in the NBA was 151 points, and the previous best in the history of the franchise, which started in the American Basketball Association, was 156.

The Nuggets forced 16 turnovers by Portland in the first half, while committing just three court errors themselves. So even though the Blazers shot 61 per cent from the floor in the half, they trailed 81-61 at intermission and never got back in the game.

Gondo (glen) made four steals in the sec-

ond quarter, converting them into nine points. David Thompson scored 30 points and Ken Higgs, Kiki Vandeweghe and Alex English each added 20 or more to peace the awesome Denver offense. Billy McKinney, Cedric Hordges and Glen Gondrezick were also in double figures for the Nuggets.

Calvin Natt and Billy Ray Bates came off the Portland bench to lead the Blazers in scoring with 23 and 20 points, respectively. Few teams this season have scored 40 points in any quarter, but the Nuggets did it in three quarters and scored 39 in the other.

Other results: Washington Bullets beat Philadelphia 76ers 104-102; Utah Jazz beat Boston Celtics 104-89; Los Angeles Lakers beat Houston Rockets 114-105; Kansas City beat Atlanta Hawks 113-106; New Jersey Nets beat Indiana Pacers 103-100; New York Knicks beat Detroit Pistons 120-102; Phoenix Suns beat San Diego Clippers 110-94 Golden State Warriors beat Milwaukee Bucks 110-106.

### Indies off to fine start

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 14 (AP) — West Indies opening batsmen Gordon Greenidge and Desmond Haynes, put in a comfortable, unbroken partnership before close of play, made England's Ian Botham regret his decision to start on the first day of the first cricket match Friday.

Botham won the toss and sent the opposition to bat when play began three hours five minutes later than scheduled. His play was influenced by several damp showers on the pitch, caused by leaking covers had been split overnight by apparent sun.

Greenidge was 70 not out and Haynes 68 not out at the close of play and, between them, they have already hit 20 fours.

The start of the match was shrouded in fog. Even before play was scheduled, carrying demonstrators paraded outside the ground, protesting the exclusion of the West Indies team of the Trinidad obago captain Deryck Murray, a 37-old member of 62 Tests. But they were peaceful.

On the ground, it was discovered that the pitch had been wet and that the covers were slashed in two places. In addition,

an underground tap at the northern end had been left on, saturating large area of the usual fast bowler's run-up.

While the umpires and captains were deciding on what time play should start, spectators showed their frustration by throwing bottles, cans and other missiles onto the ground.

### Faldo sets new mark

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Feb. 14 (AP) — Nick Faldo, a 23-year-old Englishman, birdied five holes in a row and swept past America's best with a 10-under-par 62 for the second-round lead Friday in the \$325,000 Hawaiian Open Golf Tournament.

"Everything was going right, and I was able to take advantage of it," said Faldo, a two-time British PGA champion. It was, by two shots the best score of his career, set the tournament record on the 6,881-yard Waiialae County Club course and served as the best score of the year on the Professional Golfers' Association tour.

Faldo, who came to the United States this year "as an experiment," had a 36-hole total of 132, 12 shots under par on the palm-studded course.

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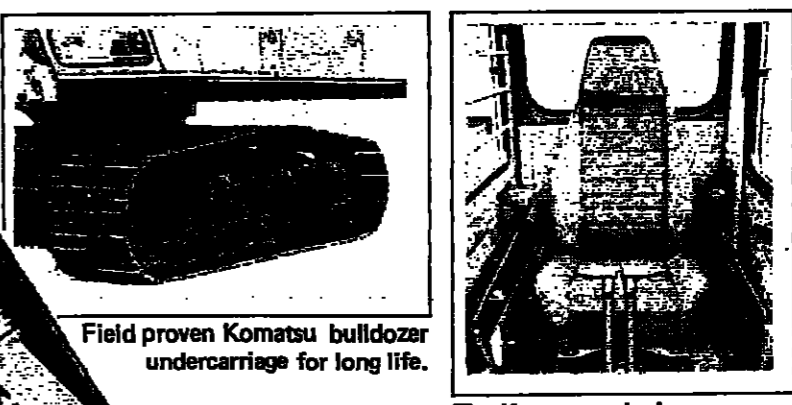


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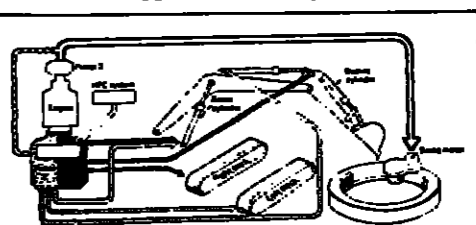
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Former U.S. Senator Stevenson interviewed

## Camp David process 'encourages more Soviet influence'

(Editor's note: Following is an interview with former U.S. Senator Adlai E. Stevenson, Stevenson, 50, was born in Illinois and was first elected to the United States Senate in 1970 to serve the unexpired term of Senator Everett Dirksen and was reelected in 1974. Both he and his family have been involved in American politics for several generations. His father was governor of Illinois and twice ran for the presidency of the United States as the nominee of the Democratic Party in 1952 and again in 1956. His grandfather was secretary of state of Illinois and his great grandfather was vice-president of the United States. The interview was conducted by former U.S. Senator James Abourezk in Stevenson's Senate office, Nov. 19, 1980 while the latter was preparing to leave the Senate at the end of his term on Jan. 2, 1981.)

Q. Can you tell me your outstanding reasons for deciding not to run for the United States Senate?

A. I decided that the time has come in my life to step back from politics, to take a little time off to decide what to do next. I want to remain involved in public service, but I am not convinced that the United States Senate is the best place for it.

Q. Have you formulated any political plans for the future at this time?

A. I am thinking about a number of options, but one that is being pressed upon me now and one that I will have to consider very quickly after I leave the Senate is running for the governorship of Illinois in 1982.

Q. Will the incumbent, Governor James Thompson, run again in 1982?

A. Presumably he will. One of the elements that will go into my consideration of that race is how best I can influence the politics of 1984 (meaning the presidential election) and, among other things, how best to develop some alternatives to the present power structure of the Democratic Party.

Q. What specific policies do you have in mind?

A. I have a good many specific economic policies which I have been developing over the years, starting with energy, and more recently, an industrial policy for the United States. Also, I have thought a great deal about our export policy, our food policy and a new economic policy which suggests that all we have to do is to increase military expenditure, decrease taxes and balance the budget in order to control inflation. At the same time, of course, we are coping with Russian imperialism. And, as you know, I have a strong interest in general aspects of foreign policy, including the Middle East question. I have a growing conviction that the step-by-step diplomacy initiated by Dr. Kissinger and followed up by President Carter is unlikely to produce an overall peace settlement in the Middle East. I will continue to advance alternative ideas for a more constructive role by the United States in the Middle East. I would hope to be able to incorporate all of these ideas that I have developed over the years in a book, but even more than that I would like to find some ways to implement these policies.

Q. Haven't you been somewhat active in the Middle East area and haven't you been attacked for that activity by elements of the Israeli lobby?

A. Yes. If you recall, I tried to cut \$150,000,000 from the U.S. aid program to Israel because of the settlements they are building in the West Bank.

Q. Would you also describe your activity with respect to the Boycott Legislation that went through the Congress few years ago.

A. If you'll recall, representatives of the American

business community and Jewish organizations got together to agree on a general set of principles with respect to the Boycott Legislation. The agreement itself came quite easily, but when the time came to translate the general principles into specific legislation, the process broke down and at that point I came under severe pressure.

Q. Can you describe what those pressures were?

A. As I recall now, the pressure mostly took the form of telegrams and mail which poured into my office. I recall one morning just before a session of the Banking Committee, the mail bag was delivered to my office loaded with telegrams that obviously had been prepared by others because they were all identical. They all directed me not to support any weakening amendments to the Boycott Legislation, and they all conveyed the view of the Israeli lobby. The House had passed extreme anti-Boycott Legislation which would have prevented us from even buying oil in the Middle East. So we took those amendments in the Senate and changed them to make the legislation more workable. I had hoped to make the legislation even more realistic in some respects, but I lost the support of the business community. What was interesting was that the legislation was eventually a defeat for the organized Israeli lobby, but as soon as the legislation had passed, and they lost, they claimed victory. The legislation has ever since been associated with Israeli interest and has been regarded as highly anti-Arab. The fact is it was the product of the defeat of the Israeli lobby in a triumph of moderation and good sense.

Q. Do you know whether or not that Boycott Legislation and the regulations that have been written based on the legislation have slowed down business between the United States and the Arab countries?

A. I don't know for a fact. My impression is that it has slowed down business in certain countries such as Iraq, and Libya for example.

Q. Have you ever been in the Middle East and have you ever traveled to Arab countries?

A. Yes. I have been there several times. The longest trip was in 1976 when I went to Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. I have been to Jordan on several occasions, and on another occasion I went to Egypt and then to Lebanon.

Q. This is asking for a conclusion on your part. Do you believe that it is beneficial for American political leaders to visit both sides of the conflict in the Middle East?

A. I think it is critical for them to do so. It is important for Americans, especially American officials, to visit all parts of the world. We are all interdependent on each other and domestic issues are tied in integrally with international issues throughout the world. The United States has a stake in all nations in the Middle East so it is important that we understand that region.

Q. Do you learn anything new by going to the Middle East personally that you would not know from reading the American press?

A. I believe most American politicians would learn a great deal because the treatment of international events in the American press is totally inadequate and to some extent has been unbalanced. The Israelis have been more effective on the whole projecting their interests and opinions than the Arabs.

Q. When was your first trip to the Middle East?

A. In 1967 when I went to Israel and to the West Bank where I visited Palestinian refugee camps. That was when I first became concerned about the Palestinian issue. I have since become more con-

cerned about the unwillingness of the Israelis to compromise that issue and I believe the only way to settle it is to exchange the territories occupied in 1967 in return for recognition of Israel's right to exist. We could include other elements in such an overall settlement, such as substantial economic assistance and guarantees of territorial integrity. If we don't move rapidly toward some such settlement, it will become more difficult because the issues, including the Palestinian issue, will become more dramatic, and all the while our own influence is diminishing.

Q. To what do you attribute the obstinance of Israel in reaching some kind of negotiated settlement? Is there more than one major factor?

A. I believe that Israeli voters, and American Jews for that matter, feel to some extent a genuine need for security. That feeling, whether justified or not, dictates Israel's national attitudes toward the rights of the Palestinians. But beneath it all I think there is a kind of unreality about Israeli influence on American elections.

Q. Didn't you offer an amendment in the Senate to cut back aid to Israel on account of Israel's West Bank policy?

A. Yes, it was badly defeated. One of my Senate colleagues said I would have received more votes in the Knesset than I did in the Senate. But you know, after the dust settled and the mail started coming in it showed that a great many people agreed with my position. After the mail organized by the Israeli lobby is taken into consideration, the unorganized, spontaneous mail was four to one in favor of my position.

Q. I remember, when I offered amendments of that nature in the Senate, other senators would vote against my position, but would then come up to me and privately tell me that they wished they could have voted with me but that pressures from the Israeli lobby would not allow them to. Did you get the same kind of comments?

A. Well, I got no comments privately that I didn't get publicly, but I do think the vote would have been somewhat different had it been a secret ballot. More importantly, during the debate on my amendment, there was no support expressed for Menahem Begin's policies. Many senators said that to deal so bluntly with the Israelis, such as cutting their funds, would only make them more defiant and heighten their intransigence.

Q. What was your view of the Camp David agreement when Carter, Begin and Sadat first began promoting them?

A. I was very skeptical, and for reasons which unhappily I believe have been borne out. I felt that a separate peace with Egypt would neutralize that country and virtually destroy any bargaining power by the Arab bloc. It removed any incentive for Israel to negotiate the really tough issues, including the rights of the Palestinians. In addition, the U.S. is making some very large and expensive commitments in that region, including oil for Israel, with no accompanying movement toward peace. There was a feeling around here that step-by-step diplomacy of which Camp David is one example, buys time. But it's obvious that it only encourages more radicalization, more Soviet influence, more armaments, and a higher threshold of violence in the next battle.

Q. You are on the Senate Commerce Committee. Have you been active in the area of foreign investments in the United States? Have you taken a position specifically on investments from the Arab world — investments which have received a lot of

scrutiny lately?

A. On the Senate Banking Committee where I chaired the subcommittee on international finance, I studied the question of foreign investment some two or three years ago. I concluded that there was no cause for alarm, but that we should improve the methods by which we monitor foreign investments in the U.S. I don't hear any concern from constituents about the effects of foreign investments, but I do hear many suggestions that we need foreign investments. There seems to be genuine concern only when it threatens to control interests of strategic importance to the U.S., such as our communications or defense industry. There is also some concern that foreign investors might begin takeovers of American banks.

Q. Why does that concern exist?

A. If bank control becomes significant enough it is essentially control of the economy.

Q. Is that concern centered on Arab investors?

A. No, it's only a general concern. Actually I have heard more concern about Arab money leaving the U.S. because of nervousness following seizure of Iran's assets than I have heard about Arab money coming in.

Q. With respect to the Middle East what is your view of the Reagan administration?

A. During the campaign, Reagan called Israel a strategic asset. He supported the policies of the Begin government in a disturbing way. But I sense that since the election he has started to re-assess and that many of his advisers are attempting to convince him that he must be realistic, that the best interests of the U.S. are served by a settlement, but that a settlement won't be brought about by encouraging Begin. I am not sure how he will come out on his Middle East policy. I am not even sure he knows yet, but there does seem to be some movement toward a more balanced position.

Q. Do you care to predict how you think the Middle East question will be resolved?

A. I think it will be an overall settlement based on Israeli withdrawal from substantially all the occupied territories and some sort of international status for Jerusalem.

Q. How do you get Israel to the table?

A. I am not sure that either we or the Europeans will have much influence with Israel, but sooner or later we may be forced into it. I believe we must find a way to tell the Israelis that it is up to them, that while we should not influence them, neither should they influence us. If Israel were to reject a settlement, or a process for reaching a settlement, then Israel will have made its choice, and the U.S. will have to act accordingly.

Q. Does that mean withdrawing support for Israel?

A. Well, by that I mean we should not continue to indefinitely subsidize the defiance of our own interests. It is a choice I hope we will never have to make, but it will be Israel's choice, not ours. While I am hopeful that the Reagan administration will be more realistic, I also hope that any Israeli government will be more realistic.

Q. One last question. What are your immediate plans after you leave the Senate?

A. I plan to associate with a law firm.

Q. You've spent years in the area of international finance in the Senate. Won't you find that people will be coming to you for advice and counseling in that area?

A. Yes, I suppose so. But I also want to reserve some time for other interests, including the public interest.

### SADAT'S SPEECH

President Sadat used the time given him by the European parliament to reiterate rather than elucidate the positions of the various parties to the Middle East crisis. He said he was not there to sell anything. This presumably was the excuse for the lack of any real content in his speech.

The speech, however was significant and more in what happened in the background before its delivery. Sadat, so the Israeli ambassador in Cairo claimed, had some very uncomplimentary things to say about the Europeans before traveling to their parliament. The ambassador then, or someone in the Israeli foreign ministry, saw fit to leak this to the press, with the obvious intention of embarrassing Sadat and undercutting whatever he was going to say. The Israelis are up to their old tricks with their new ally.

On the other hand, it was interesting to see Sadat remembering the Palestinians, their right to self-determination and Jerusalem, after a fit of amnesia lasting for more than two years, in which all he could remember were rights to an "autonomy" which amounted in effect to no more than municipal powers.

Sadat did not want his speech to be devoid of all drama, so he brought out the stale red herring of the so-called "Jordanian Option," and denounced it roundly. The "option" exists only in the imagination of the Camp David parties. The Jordanians have repeatedly dissociated themselves from it.

**Letter to the editor**

Dear sir,  
With reference to the news item "After Chad merger plan — Qaddafi's moves worry Sadat" which appeared on page 3 of your issue of Feb. 11, 1981 I wish to draw your attention and through your widely read journal to the fact that there has never been any coup attempt in the republic of Gambia. The cause which led Gambia to break off diplomatic relations with Libya in October 1980, is unequivocally spelt out in a press release on Oct. 30, 1980, the text of which follows:

Yours faithfully  
Acting First Secretary  
Embassy of the Republic of Gambia

The government of the republic of Gambia has decided to break off diplomatic relations with Libya with effect from today. This decision has become inevitable following recurring incidents of persistent breaches of diplomatic relations committed by the Libyan regime and its diplomatic mission in Gambia.

Earlier this year it came to the knowledge of the Gambia government that Gambia youths were being recruited for military training by an agent of the Libyan government, one Sheikh Ahmad Niass, a Senegalese national. More specifically, 40 Gambians arrived in Tripoli on July 10, 1980, through arrangements made by Niass on behalf of the Libyan authorities which provided the necessary travel facilities. The group was forced to military conscription but some escaped from the military camp and contacted the Gambia embassy in Tripoli on July 14, 1980. It is about the same time 200 Gambians were arrested in Sebha and forcibly sent to military camps.

The Gambia government took prompt action to protect its nationals and in a protest note addressed to the

President's Office  
State House  
Banjul, The Gambia.  
30th October, 1980.

# Arab News

## Special German Supplement



SAUDI ARABIAN-GERMAN RELATIONS: King Khaled and Foreign Minister Saud Al-Faisal paid visits to the Federal Republic of Germany last year to intensify economic cooperation between the two countries. Left picture shows Prince Saud Al-Faisal meets West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn November last year. Picture in center shows King Khaled with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt last June while Prince Saud discussing, right, matters of mutual interests with his West German counterpart and Chancellor Schmidt in Bonn.

### Between Saudi Arabia and Germany

## Relations make impressive development

A Contribution to Arab News by Dr. Otto Graf Lambdorff, Federal Minister of Economics.

BONN, — German-Saudi Arabian relations have throughout their fairly short history evolved on the basis of close friendly ties between the peoples of the two neighboring

regions of Europe and the Near East. Their development in the past five years has been particularly impressive. Today — at the beginning of the 1980s — a remarkable

measure of common thinking characterizes the Saudi Arabian and the German governments' political views. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has become our most important trad-

ing partner of all Arab countries and even of the entire Near and Middle East. There are many reasons for this: the development may be reduced to two essential

elements. The basic conditions for intensive economic cooperation in a wide field have been satisfied on both sides. The objective pursued by the Saudi Arabian government vigorously, though not without a sense of proportion, to free the country from its overwhelming dependence on the oil industry and to diversify its economy fits together with the ability of the German export industry to cooperate in many fields. The political environment, which plays an ever more important role for the extent and intensity of international economic integration, has long been prepared by both governments through contacts and consultations with the result that it has become a major buttress and quality of present-day economic cooperation.

A review of the progress of our economic relations since 1975 — the year in which Saudi Arabia's second Five-Year Plan was enacted to build up the country's economic potential and which represents a turning point in its economic development — reveals a thoroughly positive picture. German goods delivered to Saudi Arabia more than trebled in that period. With a total bilateral trade volume of DM 8.7 billion Saudi Arabia has since 1979 ranked first among our trading partners in the Near and the Middle East. In 1979, German exports to Saudi Arabia stood at DM 4.41 billion in all (first half of 1980: DM 2.1 billion) while its imports from Saudi Arabia amounted to DM 4.3 billion (first half of 1980: DM 3.7 billion). A few large contracts in the infra-structure field contributed decisively to the rapid increase in the goods trade. A sector analysis shows that the German export industries most strongly represented are the traditional sectors producing electrical engineering goods, plant and equipment as well as motor vehicles. Ranking behind the U.S.A. and Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany has traditionally occupied third place among Saudi Arabia's suppliers.

Saudi Arabia has gained special importance for the economy of the Federal Republic of Germany because it now tops the list of our major mineral oil suppliers. In 1979, no less than 17 per cent of the crudes refined in the Federal Republic of Germany were Saudi Arabian crudes. The figures available for the first nine months of 1980 show a further rise of this trend. The importance of close cooperation with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia especially in the oil sector has once again made clear — not only by the events of the past twelve months.

On the other hand the trade statistics for the first nine months of 1980 also show that German export industries must continue their efforts if they wish to keep the attractive Saudi Arabian export market open for the products to a similar extent. While our exports to the Arab countries experienced another average increase of 10.7 per cent in this period, imports by Saudi Arabia for the first time went down — though slightly — by 2.3 per cent. It is not difficult to identify the following as explanations: fiercer competition with East Asian countries, for instance, in the building sector, the effects of changed dollar parities placing German goods in Saudi Arabia under additional competitive pressure and the participation of German industry-less strong than originally expected in the planning and construction of the new industrial centers of Yanbu and Jubail. However, our economic relations with Saudi Arabia are not at all restricted to a comprehensive two-way trade flow. In building up their economies, it is the developing nations' legitimate right to expect the industrialized countries to involve themselves in the longer term beyond the scope of mere export interests; this enables the developing nations to participate actively in free international trade within the framework of their possibilities. Thus for the oil-rich developing countries the question as to the perspectives for the post-oil period is already arising.

Saudi Arabia who strives forward creating a liberal economic system and policy comparable to those of the Federal Republic of Germany unequivocally supports modern economic cooperation with the industrialized countries in the spirit of genuine partnership.

This requires mutual readiness for collaboration in the long term on the basis of mutual trust taking the economic potential of individual countries into proper account. For the industrialized countries this obviously includes the readiness to transfer industrial know-how, to improve the transfer of tech-

nology and to increase their involvement in the field of industry-related vocational education.

Industry as well as economic and commercial associations and organizations in the Federal Republic of Germany have been prepared for such cooperation on a partnership basis for many years. Facts and figures im-



Dr. Otto Graf Lambdorff

ssively reflect German industry's share in the development of Saudi Arabia's industry and infra-structure. Renowned large and medium-sized industrial enterprises as well as consultancy and engineering firms have worked in Saudi Arabia for many years. This applies to spectacular large projects in much the same way as to a large number of less known ones.

Many German companies have responded to Saudi Arabia's wish for industry-related vocational education in the context of plant deliveries by setting up training centers in Saudi Arabia or in the Federal Republic of Germany. The increased number of new German-Saudi Arabian joint ventures — this is not only confined to the known ones in the vehicle engineering and steel sectors — illustrate very clearly the readiness of the German side to transfer technology on a major scale. During 1980 German investment in Saudi Arabia alone has more than doubled, that is from the date of signing of the Agreement on Legal Representation of Guaranteed-Private Investment.

In close cooperation with the government of Saudi Arabia, the Federal Republic of Germany is making efforts toward steadily expanding and improving elements of cooperation in mutual relations, especially fundamentals for further broad involvement of German companies in Saudi Arabia. Apart from the traditional possibility of direct government-to-government talks an important instrument for both countries in this area is the Saudi-German Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation. Both countries' ministers of economics jointly chair this commission, which comprises representatives of government and industry so as to deal optimally with the broad spectrum of possibilities for economic collaboration.

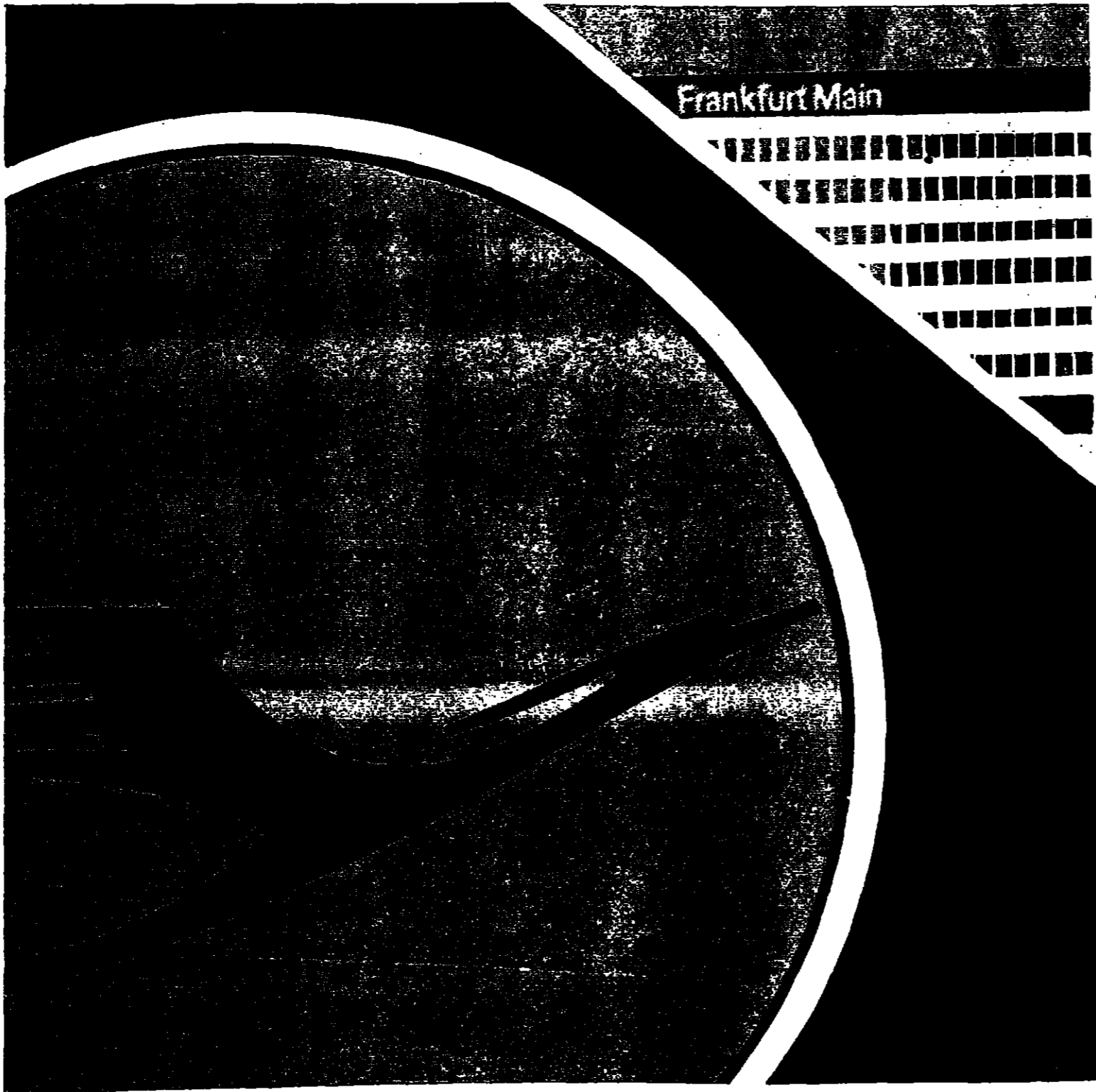
Since its first meeting in Bonn in August 1975 this commission has been able to generate a number of impulses for bilateral relations. Special progress has, for instance, been made in the cooperation with the Saudi ministry responsible for vocational schools, agreed upon at the first meeting of the commission. In the meantime more than 80 experts have taken up work on nine different projects in the country. Moreover, an agreement was signed at the latest (fourth) meeting of the commission in Riyadh in January of this year which facilitates the sending of German experts to Saudi Arabia and thus makes possible a more intensive transfer of know-how. An inter-governmental agreement on scientific and technological cooperation — also signed at the fourth meeting — is designed to lay the bases for closer cooperation in this important field. The Agreement, signed at the commission's third meeting, on Legal Representation of Guaranteed-Private Investment has already proved its value. The Federal government is looking forward to unreserved continuation of economic cooperation with Saudi Arabia. From frequent meetings with government representatives of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia I am confident that the Saudi Arabian government will also pursue the consistent application of this concept of cooperation. Therefore I am positive that German industry will use this opportunity for further intensive cooperation in the interest of the economies of both countries.

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By Hans Matthofer,  
Federal Minister of Finance

## Petrodollars : A challenge to world monetary system

BONN — Since early 1979 the world has been confronted by a further dramatic shift in balance of payments patterns. This is true both of the group of industrialized countries, in which even traditional surplus countries such as Japan and Germany are now registering deficits, and it is particularly true of the group of non-oil developing countries, whose deficits, already massive, are likely to increase even further over the next few years.

This picture is mirrored by the current account surplus of the oil-exporting coun-

tries, which will amount to more than \$100 billion this year and will probably not be much less next year either.

We can reasonably assume that the industrialized countries will, in the medium run, best be able to eliminate their deficits. There are various ways in which this process can be implemented: by saving energy in consumption and production — a process that is now already apparent — by developing more energy-efficient production techniques, and finally also by stepping up exports to the rest of the world.

The developing countries face a quite different situation, most of these countries are extremely poor, and if they are to raise the living standards of their growing populations — even only modestly — they must be put in a position to pay for and to continue paying for the imports they need for their development.

In contrast, the overall surplus of oil-exporting countries is likely to prevail for some length of time, since for a number of these countries the capacity for absorption will lag behind oil revenues. Thus, in the medium term, the current account deficits of developing countries will be matched essentially by the current account surpluses of oil-exporting countries.

The question will be to make the best use of all available channels, and in doing so working toward a state of close and trusting cooperation between industrialized oil-exporting and non-oil developing countries.

As long as oil-exporting countries will continue to be in surplus, there are bound to be petrodollars looking for safe and profitable investment. They have a special interest in the security and profitability of their investments. Especially Germany, itself a surplus country for many years, should find this interest easy to understand.

Basically there are four ways to meet both the capital requirements of non-oil developing countries and the investment requirements of the oil-exporting countries, while at the same time offering a practicable solution to the recycling of petrodollars:

The oil-exporting countries should as before make part of their revenue available to the International Monetary Fund, to the international development banks and to other international funds, as these institutions are rightly expected to assume an even larger share of the recycling of surplus funds and to alleviate the burden of developing countries and as it is generally agreed that these institutions will have to play an increasing role in the recycling process in line with its terms of reference the IMF would, as before, pay special attention to a sound economic structure in borrowing countries, while the development banks and international funds would monitor the proper deployment of loans.

To date a major part of disposable OPEC revenue has been invested in the international banking system. By making loans to deficit countries, and especially to developing countries, these banks have assumed a significant part of the burden of recycling. There is no doubt that the international banks have proved to be particularly adaptable and inventive in this respect. There is however, a question whether they can continue to play this central part in absorbing petrodollars and passing them on to the developing countries. In my opinion, limits to their recycling capacity are to some extent already visible, as they will not be able to exceed a specific risk quota, if only in their own interest. Nevertheless, the international banking system will continue to play a major role in recycling oil revenues.

In addition there is substantial scope to

intensify direct cooperation between oil-exporting and industrialized countries. In this respect I very much welcome the borrowing arrangement, concluded between the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency and my government. This arrangement helps to finance our deficit on current account. Despite this deficit

my government makes substantial efforts to increase our aid to developing countries. Granting development assistance while our own current account is in deficit means, of course, that Germany, almost like a bank, assumes part of the debtor risk and effects the necessary maturity transformation. Other

industrialized countries should consider to what extent they too are in a position to pursue cooperation along similar lines.

Finally, an important channel for the recycling of petrodollars is provided by the various possibilities for the direct provision of capital from oil-producing to developing countries. Here, too, I feel that there is con-

(Continued on Page 11)

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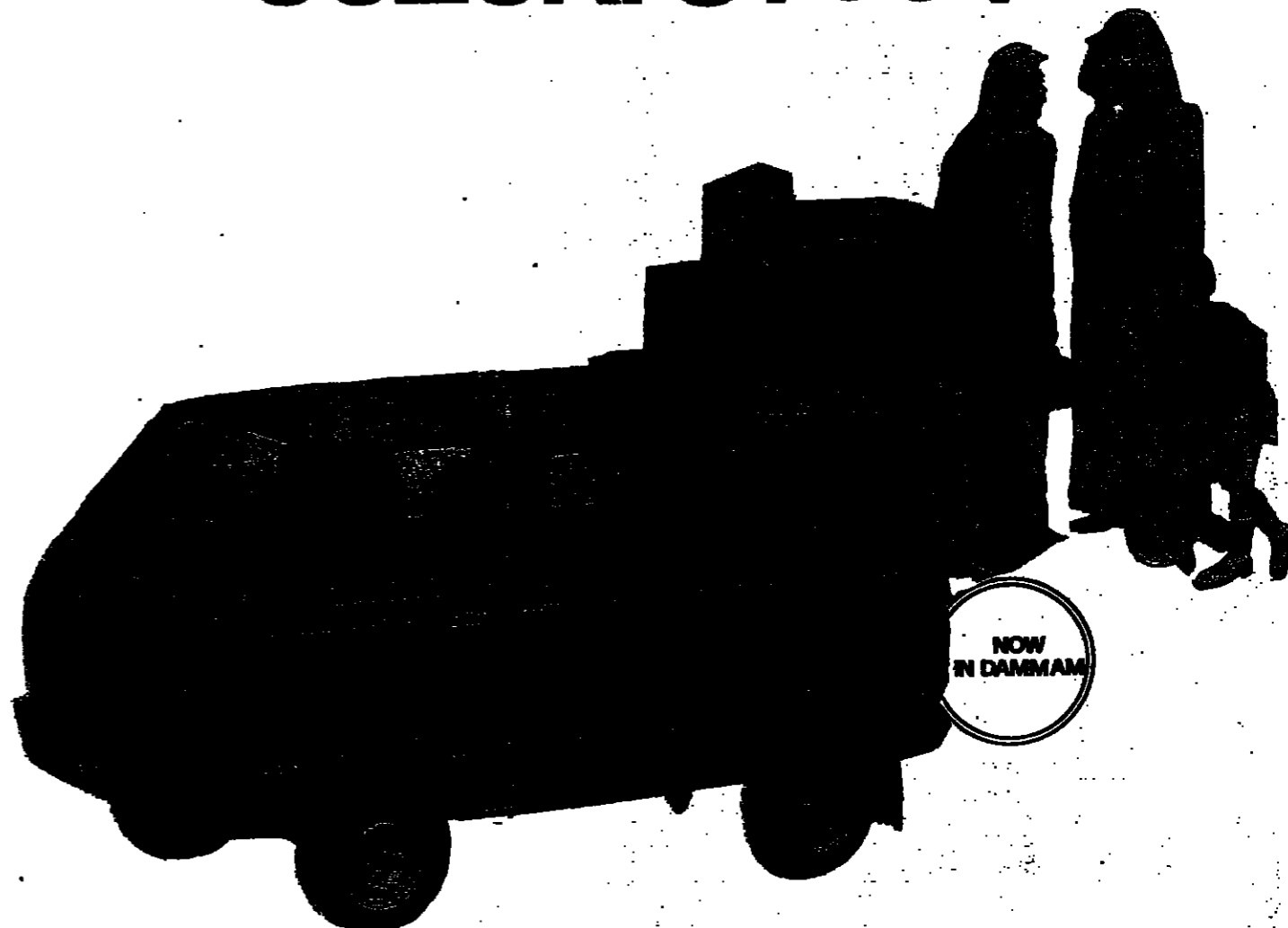
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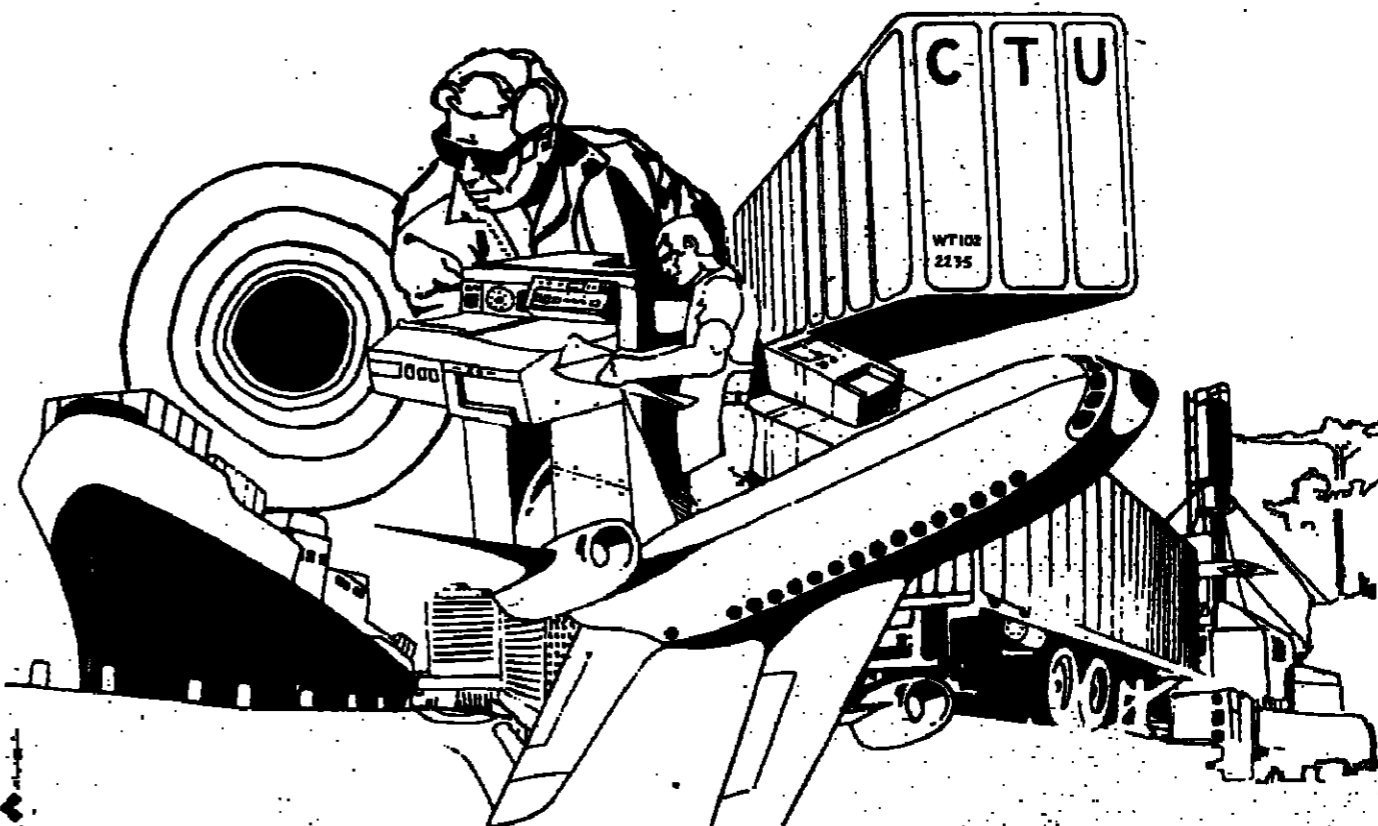
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By Kemal Hamdi and Rudolph Johns

**BONN** — The industrial nations, as the largest consumers of oil today, must make an orderly retreat away from it, and undertake substantial investment necessary for a restructuring of the economy. This was one of the most important recommendations of the 11th World Energy Conference which was held from September 8 to 12 in the Bavarian capital of Munich.

With 'Energy for our World' as its motto, the Conference also considered the prospects for world energy production. It came to the conclusion that in about fifty years coal and nuclear energy would have to cover nearly two-thirds of all energy requirements, which are expected to undergo a sharp increase. The conference also recommended stepped up utilization of solar, wind and tidal energy as well as that of biomass — even though in its view these were expected to make only limited contribution to meeting the world's future energy needs.

Long before these proposals were made, the Federal Republic of Germany and other Western industrial states have realized the

compelling need for reducing their oil consumption. The issue received considerable attention at their last three summits in Bonn, Tokyo and Venice.

The Western Economic Summit at Venice last June was, in fact, dominated by the issues relating to energy. Subsequently, a comprehensive energy strategy to reduce the use of oil over the next ten years was adopted, even though the Seven industrial powers admitted that there were no "quick or easy solutions" to solve world's economic problems.

The Venice communique said that the Seven had firmly committed themselves to the general oil consumption target set earlier by the wider membership of the International Energy Agency (IEA). Accordingly the oil element in their combined energy demand in 1990 is to be cut from the present 53 per cent to about 40 per cent.

At the Venice summit, the Seven decided to displace some of their oil imports by developing coal resources and nuclear power. This effort, coupled with energy conservation, will provide the equivalent of 15 million to 20 million barrels of oil a day. Increasing

## Efforts to reduce consumption of oil

use of renewable sources was also decided upon. The conservation strategy includes that no new oil-fired generating capacity should be constructed, save in exceptional circumstances. Conversion of oil-fired capacity to other fuels will be accelerated. Increased efforts, including fiscal incentives to step up the substitution of oil in industry, are to be undertaken. Measures to encourage oil saving investments in residential and commercial buildings are also envisaged. Besides, efforts for introduction of increasingly fuel-efficient vehicles are to be stepped up.

All these measures have, in fact, been underway in the Federal Republic of Germany for the past several years. Moreover, these have been quite successful and brought Bonn cudos both from the IEA as well as the European Commission. Oil consumption in the first six months of 1980 decreased by 6 million tons or 9 per cent to 65.5 million tons as compared to the corresponding period last year.

The share of mineral oil in the total primary energy consumption thus went down to 47.5 per cent in comparison to 51 per cent during 1979 and 55 per cent in 1973. This marked the lowest percentage since 1966. Official sources expect even during the entire year 1980, the oil consumption to lie below the until now highest level of 1973. This is particularly significant as during 1973 and 1980, the Federal Republic of Germany would have achieved an estimated economic growth of 18 per cent. Besides, until mid-1980 alone, the number of private-owned cars has more than trebled — from 6.2 million in 1973 to 23.2 million. In addition, residential facilities have become better, the number of housing units has increased by 2 million, the average residential area encompasses eighty instead of 75 square meters, and the share of centrally heated apartments has gone up from 50 to 70 per cent.

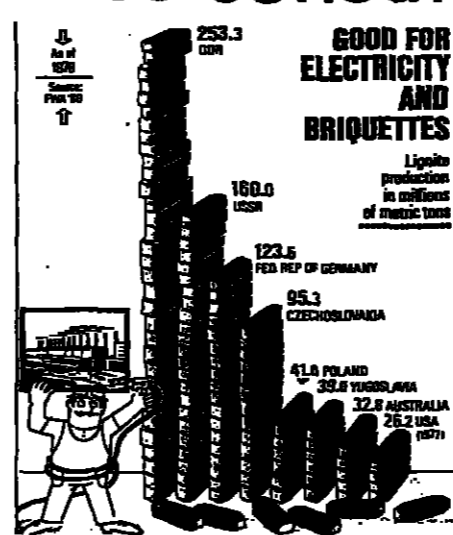
Nevertheless, there have been notable savings especially in use of light heating oil: 15 per cent during the first half of this year, compared with the same period 1979. In comparison to pre-1973 figures, the saving works out to as much as 30 per cent.

The high prices for oil played a leading part in reducing the avoidable waste of energy. In addition: whereas financial incentives have been provided for required renovation of older houses, the Federal Government has been encouraging installations in new buildings with a view to conserving energy. The use of oil, on the other hand, is being discouraged.

With a view to lowering the consumption of petrol, the car manufacturers have agreed to introduce technical changes. The use of methanol mixed with petrol is also being tried out. Simultaneously, increased use of coal for generation of power and electricity is being encouraged and steps have been taken to allow for an increased import.

Besides, special attention is being paid to coal liquefaction and gasification. The new techniques for the purpose have cost the government DM 650 million since 1977. Pilot plants are being built or are already in operation in the mining areas. Apart from cutting back the share of oil in primary energy needs, the realization of Bonn's program to speed up coal refining will enable German firms to play one of the leading roles on the world market for coal refining technology. The practical realization will be in the hands of the industry.

Another use of coal, which is the only energy source available in larger quantities —



but at high prices — in the Federal Republic of Germany, is its increased use in power stations — for production of both electricity and district heating. Today oil contributes only by 7 per cent in power stations, nuclear power by 11 per cent.

Just such a multi-purpose power station is currently under construction in the Saarland, the south-west of the Federal Republic of Germany. A major energy corporation producing coal and coke, electricity, gas and district heating is building the 'power station of the future' at the town of Volkingen. This power station with an installed capacity of 230 Megawatt and schedules to be opera-

tional in 1982, will not have the familiar smoke-belching chimney stack. Instead there will be a cooling tower. The planning concept provides for the removal of dust and sulphur from all emissions.

The use of ballast coal and other low-value combustibles, the more rational use of coal, more ecologically acceptable combustion methods and higher electricity production levels are not the only advantages of this 'new generation' of coal-fired power stations. They also afford a range of uses for so-called waste products. Waste heat can be used as a source for central heating as well as for horticultural purposes.

Whereas technologies underway for the more economical use of energy are expected to contribute considerably to safeguarding future energy supply, solar, wind, and other renewable energies are also regarded as important in the long view by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany. Their contribution to the future energy supply is not expected to exceed 5-10 per cent in the year 2000. Harnessing of renewable sources of energy was initially funded under the Basic Energy Research Program 1974-77. They have been continued on an increasing scale under the Energy Research and Energy Technologies Program 1977-80.

Despite constraints in the technical utilization of solar energy in the Federal Republic of Germany, a large number of institutes and companies are engaged in successful research and development efforts whose benefits will accrue to other countries too.



Ambassador Alfred Vestring

## Chronology of Saudi Arabian German relations

By a Staff Writer

**JEDDAH** — Relations between the Arabian peninsula and Germany date back to a little more than 50 years ago — a time of colonial era during which Germany had no political influence in the area.

The German presence in the peninsula however represented technical assistance to the Ottoman Empire to build the Hijaz railway from Damascus to Medina via Amman.

The railway line was completed in 1908 but destroyed during World War I. (Work to reconstruct this vital rail track is meanwhile being drawn up by Saudi Arabia and concerned Arab countries).

Germany had colonial interests in other parts of the world. By the end of the 19th century the German Empire secured footholds in Africa (Togo, Cameroon, Namibia and Tanzania) and in the Pacific (Samoa and New Guinea). Twenty five years after German domination these colonies were put under the trusteeship of the League of Nations by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.

In 1928 German began political contacts with Arabia, and at the initiative of the then Kingdom of Hijaz and Najd and its dependencies, Gustav Stressemann, Germany's foreign minister, declared in 1928 Berlin's willingness to negotiate a friendship treaty between the two countries.

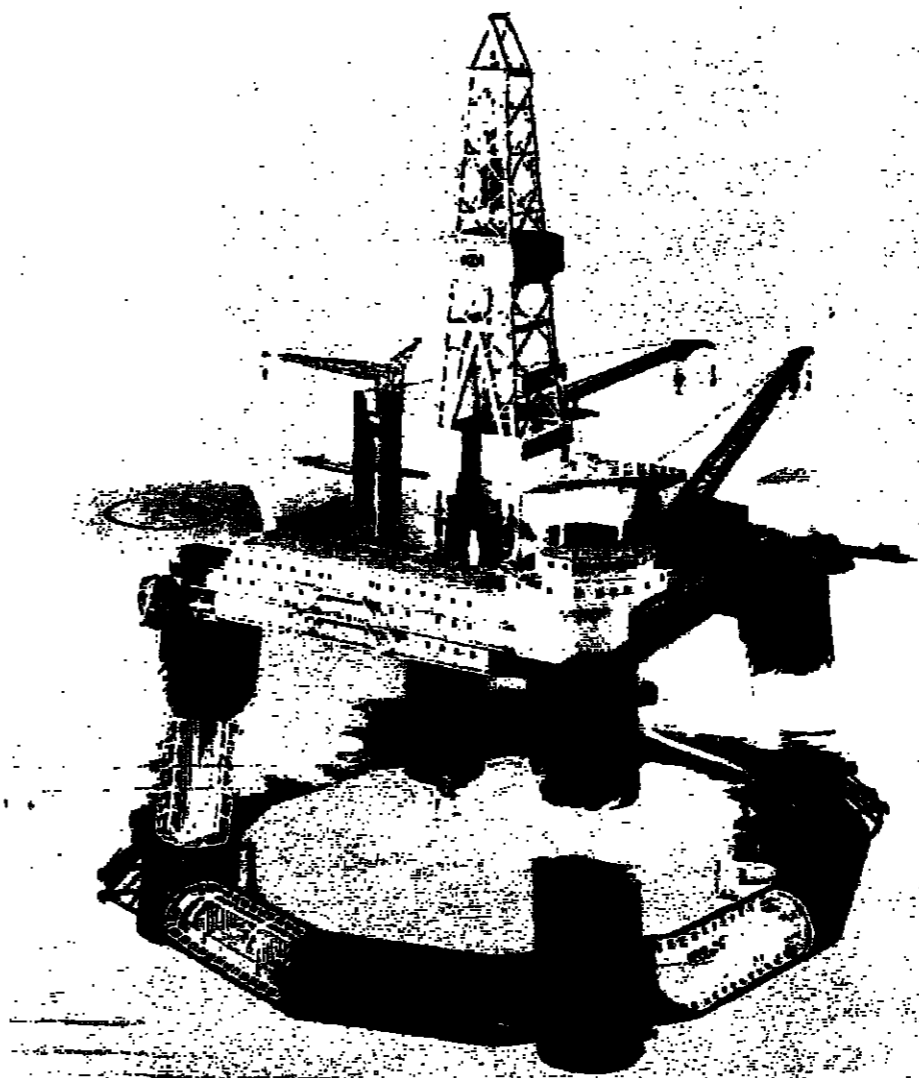
A year later a treaty to this effect was signed in Cairo by German Ambassador Stohrer and Ambassador Sheikh Hafez Wahba in Cairo, on behalf of King Abdul Aziz. Relations flourished between the countries, and from 1929 to 1933 Germany maintained an honorary consulate in Jeddah. In 1938 the two governments upgraded their diplomatic relations to full ambassadorial level with the Saudi Arabian ambassador in London also accredited ambassador in Berlin, and Germany's envoy to Baghdad accredited to Jeddah.

In February 1939 Herr Fritz Grobba, German ambassador in Baghdad flew to Jeddah, via Cairo aboard a new Junker 52 Lufthansa aircraft, for talks with Prince Faisal ibn Abdul Aziz, then minister of foreign affairs.

German officials here recall that upon the ambassador's arrival there was heavy rain after a long period of drought, and it was generally accepted here as a good omen for Saudi Arabian-German relations.

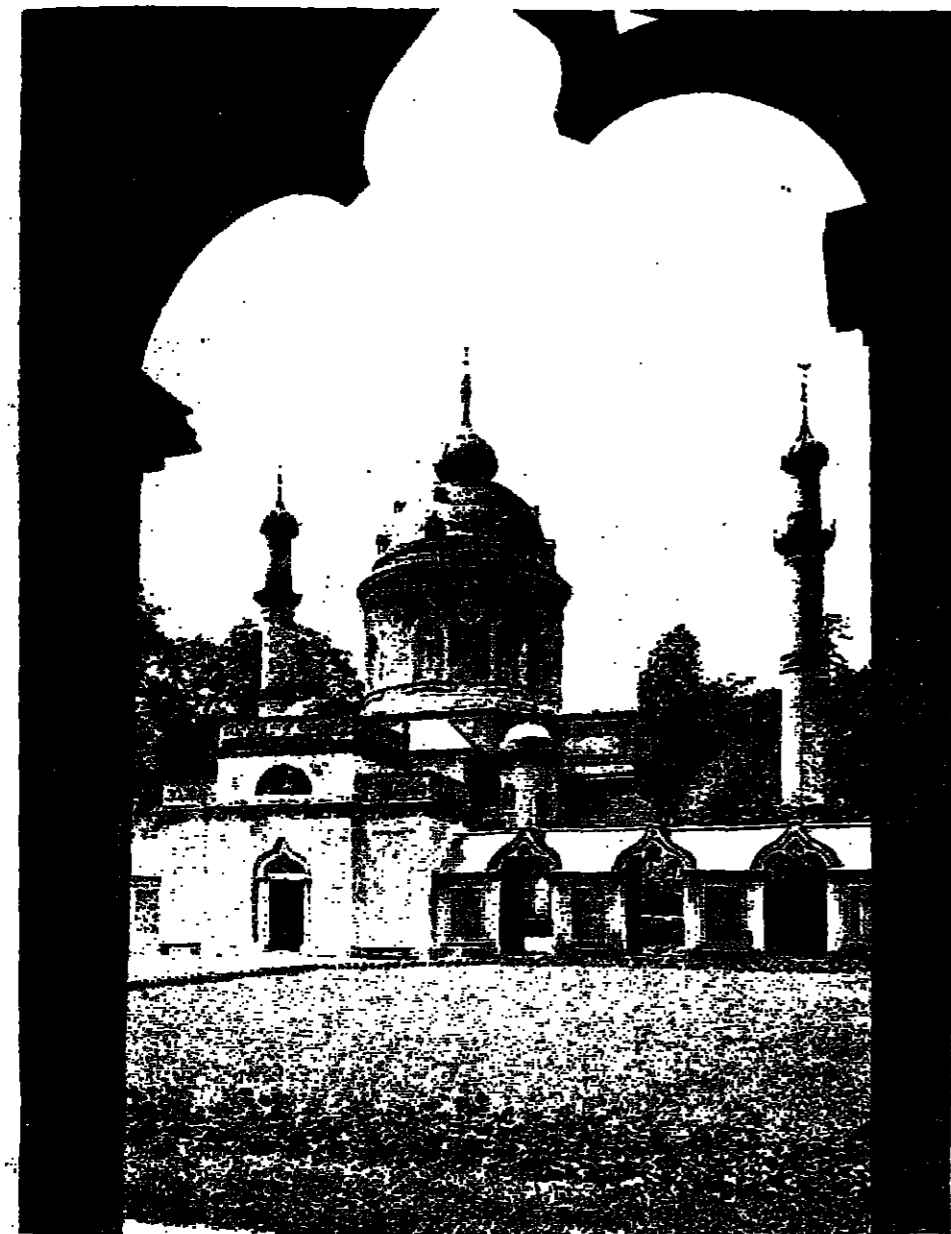
At the break out of World War II in 1942 King Abdul Aziz informed the German government that Saudi Arabia would maintain its neutrality in the conflict. The state of war however had been declared in February 1945 to be officially ended by the Saudi Arabian government in July 1951. Three years later the two countries re-established diplomatic relations in November 1954 and an ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany was installed in Jeddah from 1955 to 1959.

Diplomatic relations suffered a setback between 1965 and 1973. Since then Bonn and Riyadh continued to make remarkable progress, notably in economic and political fields.

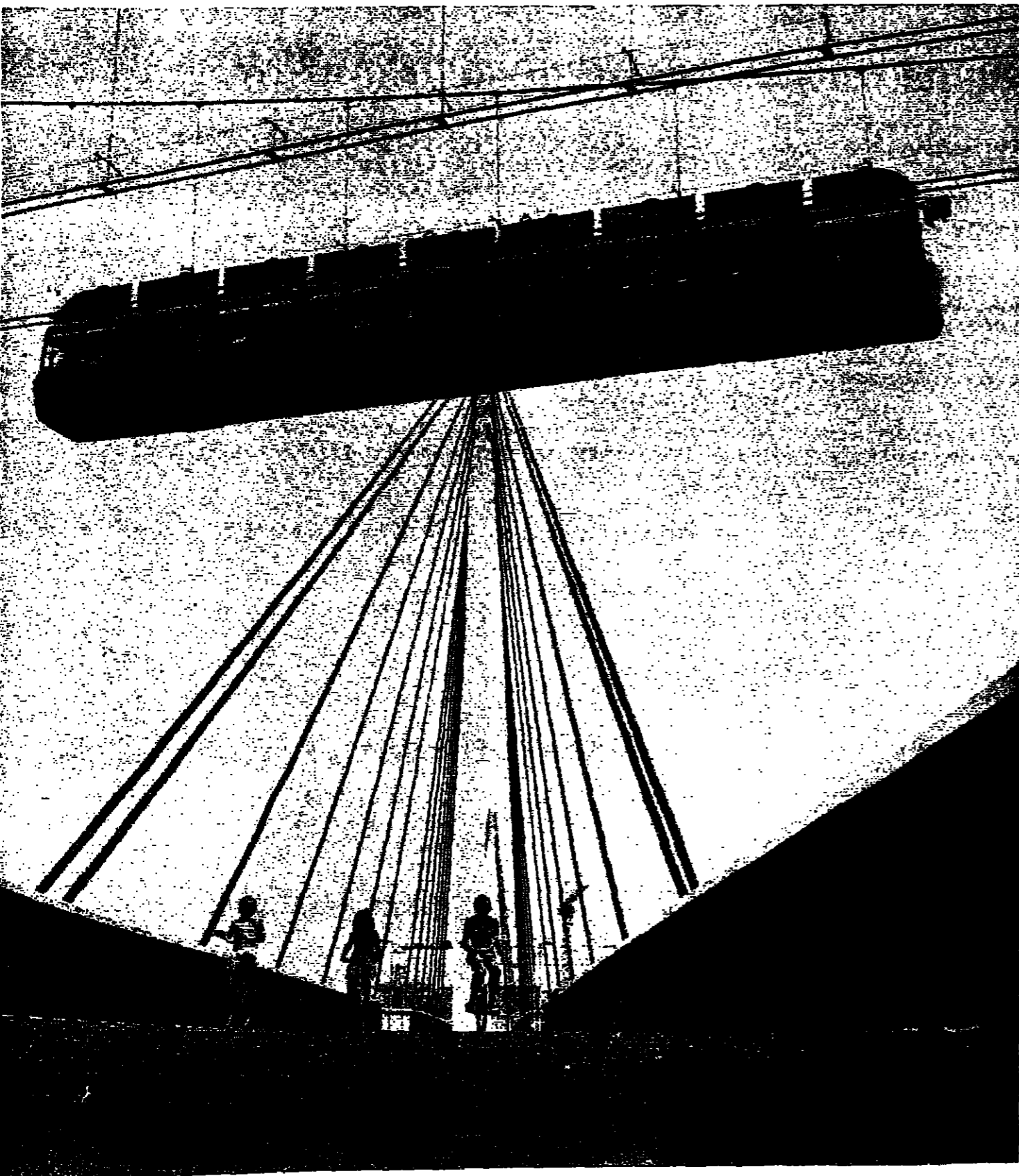


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The Federal Republic of Germany	Saudi Arabian-German trade exchanges (in Million DM)		
	Year	Exports to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Imports from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Area: 248,600 sq km	1973	334	1,923
Population: 61 million	1974	735	5,256
Capital: Bonn	1975	1,396	3,897
Date of foundation: May 23, 1949	1976	2,995	4,516
Head of State: Dr. Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany	1977	3,957	4,463
Head of Government: Herr Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor	1978	4,159	3,033
Foreign Minister: Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher	1979	4,410	4,300
Ambassador in Jeddah: Herr Alfred B. Vestring	1980	4,410	10,298
Currency: Deutsche mark (Feb. 1981: 1DM — 1.54 SR)			
German nationals living in Saudi Arabia: eight to 10,000			



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shows its superiority where dusty, humid or aggressive atmospheres would normally present a problem to open-type switchgear as all current-carrying parts are protected against contamination.

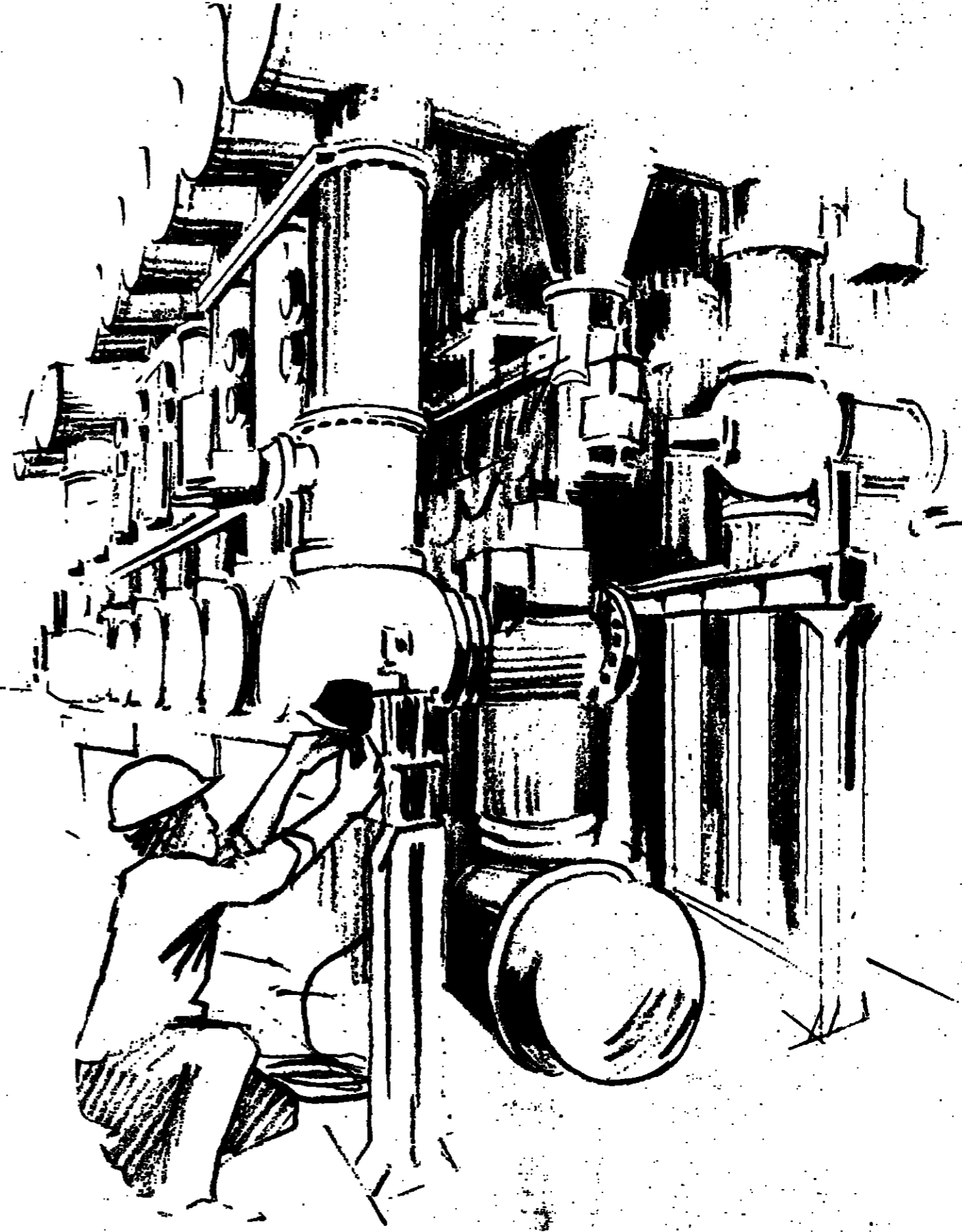
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By Kamal Hamdi and Rudolph Johns

# Investment opportunities in Federal Germany

BONN — Whereas direct investments in Saudi Arabia by private German enterprises have increased by 124.7 per cent — from M39.7 million in 1978 to DM 89.2 million in 1980 — and to 103.7 million DM in mid 1980. Saudi investments in the Federal Republic of Germany have remained stagnant at DM 7.6 million. It is not surprising, therefore, that the issue cropped up in discussions at the fourth session of the Saudi Arabian-German Economic Commission after this year.



GOVERNMENT DISTRICT: Federal Parliament of West Germany in Bonn with members' office block (background) and press center (foreground).

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the year 1978 marked more than a two-fold increase in Saudi capital in the Federal Republic of Germany, which amounted to no more than M3.5 million in 1977. Even if this trend has continued in the ensuing years, it does qualify the possibilities which the Federal Republic offers to foreign capital. The investment climate is ideal, indeed, here is social and political stability, productivity is high, infrastructure optimal and purchasing power considerable. These positive factors counterweight the so-called negative aspects, such as high wages, above-the-average tax burdens, strict regulations to avoid environmental pollution, are skilled work-force, and a tight network of social obligations which employers cannot escape.

These obviously do not deter foreigners. In the end of last year, foreign capital in Germany totalled DM 73 billion.

There are several reasons for the Federal Republic to welcome foreign investments. Even though foreign capital in the country lies distinctly higher than German investments abroad — these amount to DM 58 billion — the outflow of funds abroad has been growing at a faster pace than the inflow.

However, the incoming capital helps contribute to stability. Presently, foreign investments are instrumental in ensuring 10 per cent of the jobs in Germany.

A recent study by the Commerzbank provides a valuable insight into the structure of foreign capital in the Federal Republic.

Since 1961, USA has continued to top the list, accounting for 37 per cent of total foreign capital, followed by 35 per cent held by Germany's EEC partners. The EFTA countries too have a considerable share of 16 per cent. Among these Switzerland tops.

These figures, however, refer to international holdings which are domiciled in Switzerland, but have their origins elsewhere overseas. On the other hand, however, even

Foreign investments in Germany are concentrated in regions which have been chosen either because of traditional or rational or both grounds. From among the 210 corporations with foreign participation, which were constituted in the first half of 1979, the largest number — forty-nine — have been located in Dusseldorf. Others preferred Frankfurt, Munich or Hamburg. However, Cologne and Aachen too had a considerable share.

Whereas investors from neighboring countries usually choose the nearest possible location in Germany, non-Europeans cannot afford to go after geographical proximity.

Depending on the sectors, for them, the decision regarding location depends on proximity to the airport, infrastructural facilities, availability of qualified labor, and sometimes even the number of countrymen in the proposed location. This is particularly true of the Japanese and Koreans who prefer Dusseldorf, the next choice being the Rhein-Main region with Frankfurt as its center. Even Hamburg is chosen for its harbor facilities.

The Rhein-Main region has in fact been the first choice of U.S. investors for the last two decades, particularly as it offers English-speaking local staff and transport and communication facilities which the Americans value. Besides, Frankfurt is for years a banking and finance metropole of the Federal Republic of Germany. Most of the foreign banks too are seated there.

There are also a number of other factors for selection of location. The mineral oil processing firms prefer proximity to ports. The services sector which acts as an ancillary to the industry is strongly represented in Frank-

### From page 8

siderable room for enhancing cooperation between oil-exporting and industrialized countries. For example, we could combine the technological know-how of the industrialized countries with OPEC capital to establish joint ventures and other mutual projects in developing countries.

Saudi Arabia, in particular, has already made substantial efforts in this field. I fully recognize that Saudi Arabia's financial transfers to developing countries, in terms of its national product, are far above those made by most industrialized countries. But I am also aware that the expectations of many recipient countries are directed in large degree toward the oil-exporting countries, because the problems of many developing countries are closely connected with oil price rises.

The problem of recycling petrodollars demonstrates once again the urgent need for closer international cooperation. The economies of the world are now so closely interlinked that many problems can be solved only by mutual efforts. So we should not improve our cooperation and to strengthen our mutual trust.

furt and its vicinity.

The relatively younger micro-electronic branch appears to be fond of Munich: four of the world's five leading manufacturers of electronic components are represented there, either with factories or distribution agencies for the whole of Europe. The Bavarian capital headquarters the European Patents Office as well as the internationally renowned Siemens.

Potential foreign investors who are not bound by traditional or sectoral compulsions may also choose locations in areas close to West Germany's borders. These have the advantage of bringing in state subsidies.

The favorable exchange rates of many foreign currencies in relation to D-Mark undoubtedly made Germany particularly attractive in the early 70s. Even though that is no longer the case, the Federal Republic of Germany has not ceased to capture the foreign capital.

This is evidenced by a rather large number of new establishments which foreign investors have founded in the Federal Republic. Besides, the representatives of foreign com-

panies have repeatedly pointed out that the cost factor does not adversely affect their decision, which continues to be in favor of Germany.

Among the factors influencing their decisions in favor of Germany are: economic and political stability, the constitutionally guaranteed right to private property, deep-rooted market economy, disciplined work-force fully aware both of its rights and obligations, and lack of avoidable red tapism.

Among the favorable economic conditions, the foreigners often refer to the advantage of a sound and growing market within Germany itself. The country's membership of the EEC opens up greater possibilities. Besides, a number of German cities like Hanover, Frankfurt, Nurnberg, Dusseldorf, Cologne and Berlin, are year in year out meeting point for traders from all over the world.

In addition, Germany offers an ideal location from the point of view of transport and communications facilities too. Frankfurt lies in the geographical center of the Federal

Republic, and Intercity fast trains drive in all directions hourly. On the one side, Germany borders on Switzerland and Austria which are partners to the EEC. On the other, it has COMECON states such as GDR and Czechoslovakia as its eastern neighbors.

Economic and locational advantages apart the technological advancement of the country and continued respect which 'Made in Germany' enjoys all over the world, also neutralize a lot of deterring cost factors, which are in-built in the body politic of the country.

There are also a series of other fiscal advantages offered by autonomous and state organizations as well as institutes for foreign investors in Germany. The Federation of German Industry (BDI) is one of the several organizations willing to provide detailed information.

BDI sources point out to a number of areas in which Saudi investments should be welcome, such as: engineering, chemicals, electrotechnique and electronics, road vehicle construction, and mineral oil processing. These are the so-called 'investments for the future,' requiring new techniques as well as further research and development, and hence appropriate for recycling of petro-dollars which in turn would be to mutual benefit.

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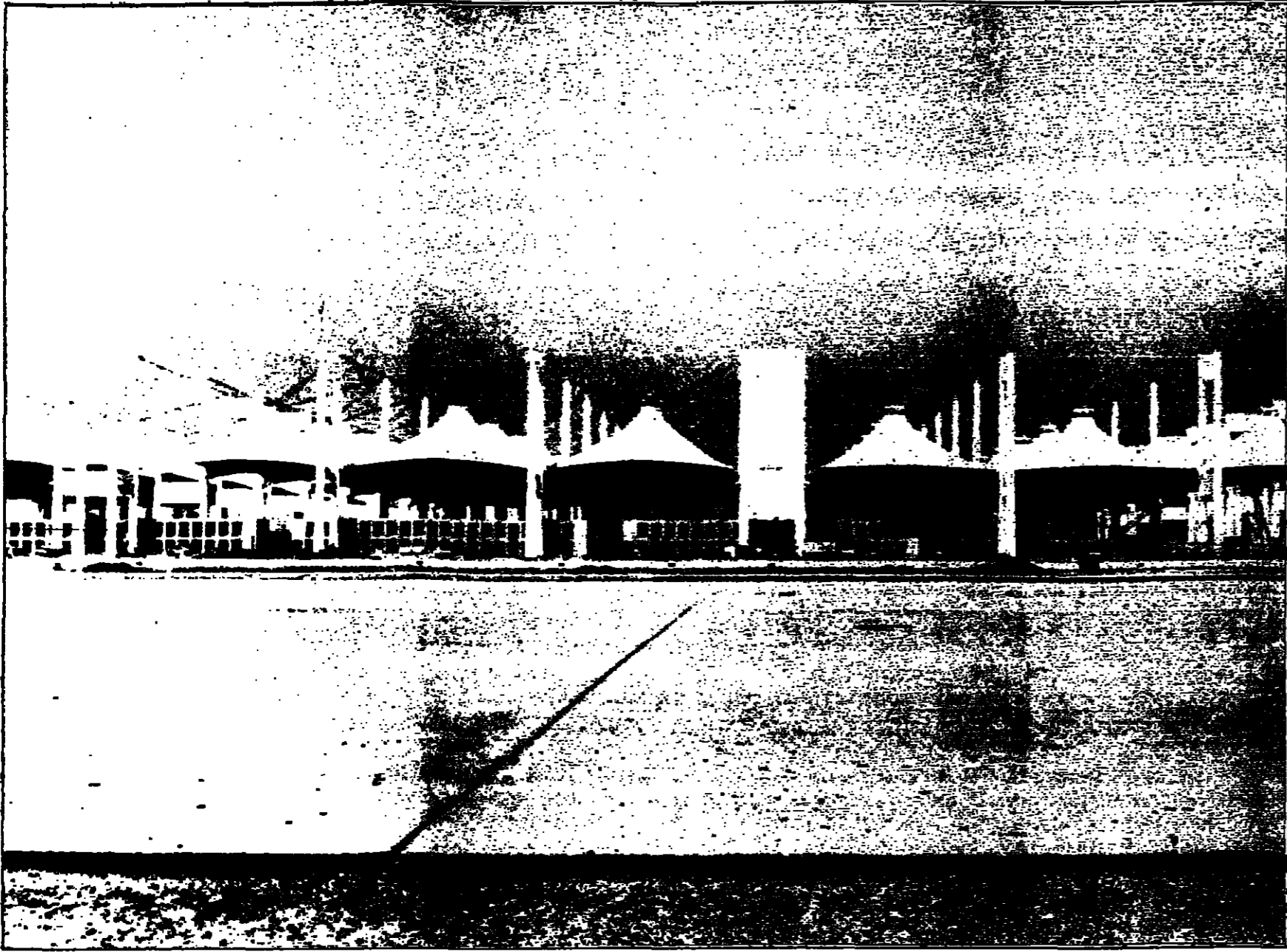
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# THE MILLIPEDE OF JEDDAH

▲ The Millipede is only one of the many structures on the construction site north of Jeddah covering more than 100 square kilometers. It is here where the New Jeddah International Airport emerges. It is a turn-key project which HOCHTIEF is in the process of creating from nothing in the Tihama desert situated on the coastal plains where temperatures often exceed 50° Celsius and the relative humidity seldom drops below 90%. Even the concrete had to be extensively experimented with before the correct mixture was established.

▲ A desalination plant had to be built at the Red Sea, together with utilities to move the water to the new site. Power stations had to be built for the supply of electric energy, as well as offices, workshops, rock crushing plants and manufacturing facilities for concrete and precast elements. In addition a whole new town complete with a day-care center, hospital, schools, super market and sports facilities was constructed.

▲ All that required an unprecedented organization just as important as the actual construction but which has been relegated to a secondary role behind the widespread building-complexes spread out under the desert sun.

▲ HOCHTIEF will use 2.2 million cubic meters of concrete and 90,000 tons of reinforcing steel to build run-and taxi-ways as well as 40 buildings of different sizes which among them have a total volume of 2 million cubic meters. Twelve million cubic meters of sand and "marl" a hard coral limestone have to be moved, 300 km of pipelines installed, and 180 kilometers of roads built. An enormous task which is being accomplished in the dusty environment by 11,500 busy people.

▲ Therefore, when anyone mentions the Millipede of Jeddah, he may mean either the "Haj" Terminal for pilgrims from all over the world, with its forest of pylons supporting the tent roof construction (of which there is only one in the world) or HOCHTIEF which with 23,000 feet and hands has set out to build the New International Airport.

▲ Something, however, which is no less important, had been achieved by HOCHTIEF before the construction site in the desert could be started:



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# Reagan postpones program of sweeping income-tax cuts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (R) — President Ronald Reagan has decided to delay his proposed program of sweeping income-tax cuts so that it will not take effect until mid-year, administration officials have said. They said Friday the president decided, during conferences with his cabinet and key economic advisers, that he would ask Congress to make the 10 per cent income-tax reduction effective July 1 instead of retroactive to the beginning of the year.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said, however, that Reagan would ask Congress to grant business tax reductions dating back to Jan. 1.

The 10 per cent, three-year tax cut package was a major Reagan campaign promise and is at the heart of the economic recovery program the president is to outline in detail in a televised speech next Wednesday.

Administration sources said that, in seeking immediate business tax cuts, while delaying the income-tax reductions, the president had decided that priority must be given to getting the sluggish U.S. economy moving again with the sort of investment incentives such tax cuts provide.

Once a start has been made in that direction, the sources said, the federal government could afford to hand out individual tax breaks as well.

Official administration spokesmen, including those in the White House budget office, declined to comment on Reagan's reported decisions regarding the tax-cut timings.

Meanwhile, White House spokesman James Brady declined to disclose what specific tax-cutting decisions may have been made, but said Reagan had stressed a need for swift action.

Brady quoted the president as telling his

cabinet: "To come in here without waiting a year to achieve something is very important." Reagan aides have said the president intends to cut the 1982 federal budget by up to \$50 billion from levels proposed by President Jimmy Carter before he left office.

On tax-cut proposals, Brady said the timing of an income-tax reduction was decided Saturday and would be announced in the president's televised speech Wednesday.

Brady also said the president overruled his chief economic advisers, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Budget Director David Stockman, who wanted a second cut in the tax rate paid by people in upper income brackets.

He said the president was committed to an across-the-board approach of 10 per cent tax cuts over each of the next three financial years.

## Wall Street

# Cash pouring into market touches record levels

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP) — Cash has been pouring into money market mutual funds at a furious pace in recent weeks at the expense of bank accounts and the stock, bond and commodity markets.

But some analysts view the stockpile of money in those funds as a future source of demand for stocks. "All generals know that you can't fight a war without plenty of supplies, particularly ammunition. For the stock market, the ammunition is cash," observes Lee H. Idelman of the investment committee of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

In the past six weeks the assets of the United States' money market funds have surged by a record \$15.2 billion, adding about \$2.9 billion in the latest week, to raise their total to a record \$89.8 billion, according to the Investment Company Institute.

"Obviously only a small portion of this money is earmarked for eventual equity (stock) investment. Nevertheless, the mag-

nitude of this reserve has to be impressive," Idelman says. "So, as the market exhibits continued nervousness over inflation, taxes and interest rates, armchair generals can take heart that the ingredients for waging successful warfare are falling into place."

While investors were preoccupied with the course of interest rates and President Reagan's preparations of budget and tax-cut plans in the past week, the stock market tumbled. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks finished the week at 931.57, down 20.73 points, with declines every day, but Tuesday, when there was a mild 1.45-point uptick.

The New York stock exchange composite index fell 2.03 to 72.80, and the American stock exchange market value index gave up 8.12 to 339.31. Standard and Poor's 500-stock composite index fell 3.62 to 126.98.

Big board volume averaged 37.00 million shares a day, against 45.34 million the week before. It was the lowest daily average since the week ended Jan. 2, in which there were four trading days.

# Commonwealth aims at tackling food problem

DACCA, Feb. 14 (AFP) — The three-day meeting of Commonwealth ministers for food, agriculture and rural development concluded here Friday with a call to work out a collect strategy for tackling the food problem facing member countries.

The 21-nation meeting discussed the situation relating to world food security. A five-page communique issued at the end of the meeting said the ministers agreed to give maximum support to international efforts to complete by mid-1981 the negotiations on a new international grain arrangement.

The meeting, the third of its kind, was chaired by Bangladesh Agriculture Minister Nurul Islam and was attended by Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal, besides agriculture ministers and senior officials from 21 countries of the 44-member Commonwealth community.

# U.K. industrial production dips in 1980

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP) — Britain's industrial production fell in 1980 at a faster rate than any year since the depression of the 1930s, according to government figures published Friday.

Total production in the fourth quarter of 1980 was down 10.5 per cent from the same quarter of 1979, as the recession bit deeply.

In the same period, output in manufacturing industries alone fell by a massive 13.5 per cent, taking it back to levels of the mid-1960s.

Figures from the government's central statistical office showed only one bright spot — boosted production of coal and North Sea oil, although the state-run National Coal Board has announced plans to cut output because of slack in demand.

In 1980, metal manufacturing dropped 32 per cent, textiles, leather and clothing 21 per cent, chemicals, coal and petroleum 15 per cent, overall other manufacturing 13 per cent, engineering 12 per cent, and food, drink and tobacco two per cent.

# Nonaligned countries to get priority on oil requirements

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (AFP) — Oil exporting nonaligned countries have made a commitment to meet the energy requirements of other nonaligned countries on a "priority" basis.

A declaration adopted at the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference here Friday contained a call for "appropriate measures on energy surplus on a priority basis," but without prejudicing any country's national interests.

The declaration further proposed an "action-oriented" approach to give shape to the concept of collective self-reliance among the members of the movement.

It commended the Vienna report of last year as "a very useful basis" in this context, and said it would be considered a high-level meeting of the Group of 77 developing countries in Caracas, Venezuela, in May.

The declaration also called for the urgent development and transfer of energy-related technologies in favor of developing countries. The ministers expressed the hope that the U.N. conference on new and renewable sources of energy due to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, in August, would result in concrete

agreements on transfer of technology and financing alternative sources of energy.

The conference said the world economic crisis had assumed unparalleled dimensions and the response of the developed countries had been "most disappointing" in its development assistance and growing protectionism.

The declaration deplored the "negative" attitude adopted by a small minority of industrialized countries which resulted in a stalemate in the launching of a new round of global negotiations.

# Soviet Union imports huge quantity of flour

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AFP) — The Soviet Union has imported unusually great quantities of flour since last summer, probably to compensate for a food shortage, the U.S. agriculture department has announced.

It attributed Friday the purchases to a "disastrous" potato harvest. The Soviet Union will have imported more than one million tons of flour by the end of the 1980-81 crop year instead of the usual 400,000 to 800,000 tons, officials said.

The agriculture department estimates Soviet grain imports for the crop year will total a record 34,500,000 tons, of which 31 million have already been delivered.

Foreign Exchange Rates			
Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Saturday			
	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.25	8.88
Belgian Franc (1,000)	97.00	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.78	—	—
Deutsche Mark (100)	155.00	156.00	151.00
Dutch Guilder (100)	143.00	—	139.25
Egyptian Pound	—	4.40	4.45
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	90.90	90.95
French Franc (100)	67.00	67.00	65.75
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	72.25	73.90
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	40.85
Iranian Ryal (100)	—	—	—
Israeli Dinar	—	8.25	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	33.00	33.50	32.06
Japanese Yen (1,000)	16.30	—	16.30
Jordanian Dinar	—	10.54	10.35
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.23	12.19
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	86.00	84.50
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	74.00	72.50
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	33.70
Philippine Peso (100)	—	—	44.50
Pound Sterling	7.78	7.00	7.00
Qatari Ryal (100)	—	92.00	92.00
Singapore Dollar	—	—	1.60
Spanish Peso (1,000)	—	41.10	41.10
Swiss Franc (100)	171.00	173.00	165.25
Syrian Lira (100)	—	62.00	65.75
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	36.00	—
U.S. Dollar	3.33	3.335	3.34
Yemeni Ryal (100)	—	—	73.50
Gold kg.	—	53,650.00	—
10 Tola bar	—	6,350.00	—
Ounce	—	17.15	—

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

# Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Department of Education, Taif	Construction of ordinary buildings (six lot)	13	500	March 1
Municipality Abasa	Fencing of graveyards in Hofuf and Mabraz	10	600	March 14
" "	Fencing of the graveyard at Hajjera Amibak	11	300	March 21
Municipality of Medina	Demolition of buildings and removal of rubble at the Ring road	—	100	March 7
" "	Demolition of buildings and removal of rubble at Abi Zar road	—	100	March 7

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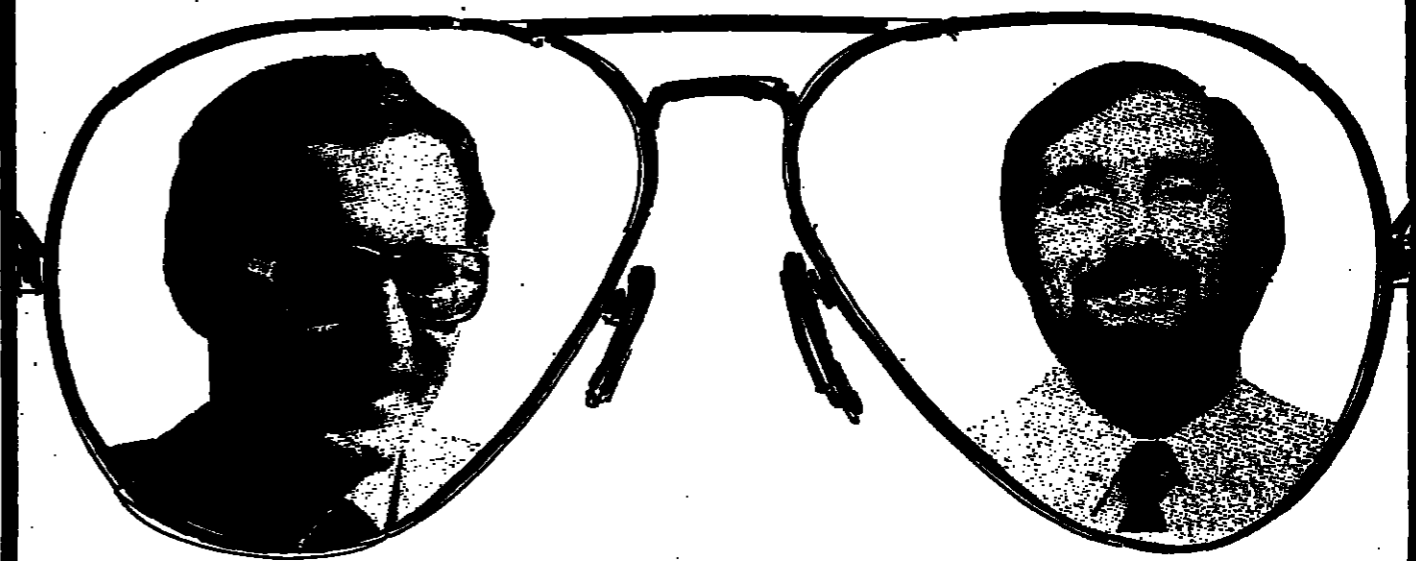
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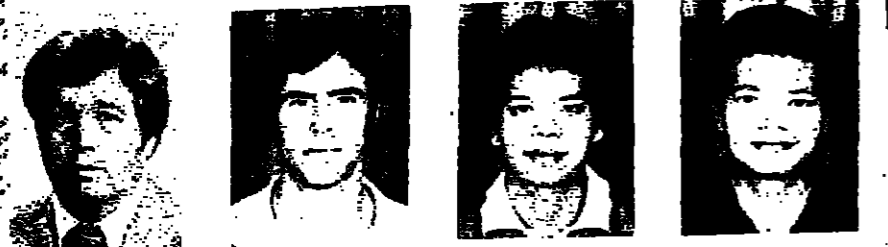
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**SUNSHINE EST.** announces that it has given Exit-Re-entry Visas to its employees detailed above. And since they have not returned to their jobs until this date, hence SunShine Est. warns from employing these persons or hiding their whereabouts or dealing with them in any form or manner.

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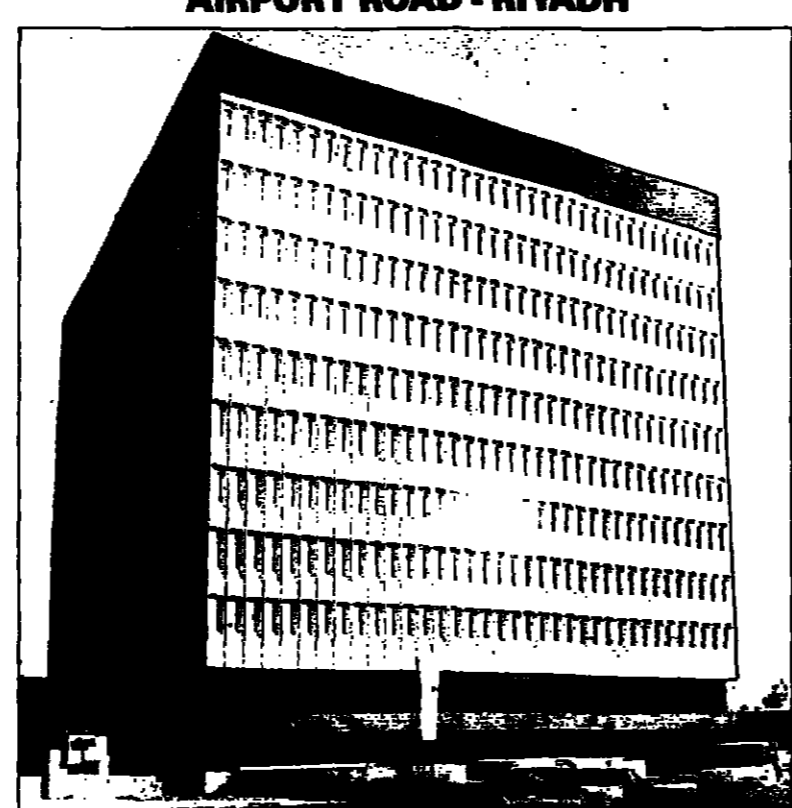
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Applications should include detailed work history and names of persons to whom reference can be made regarding capability. All positions require a minimum of 5 years of relevant experience. Some of the project sites are located in Mecca and Medinah. Vacancies for these can be filled only by Muslim applicants. In all cases Arabic language capability will be an additional asset.

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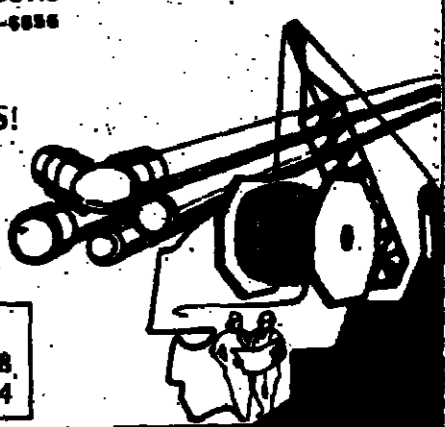
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## Talks on union bill

# Walesa to resolve farmers' demands

WARSAW, Feb. 14 (AP) — Solidarity leaders Lech Walesa and Andrzej Gwiazda were meeting Saturday with government delegates in hopes of drafting a new trade union bill that would resolve the dispute over farm workers. The group sought to complete work on the draft in one day so that it could be ratified in parliament as soon as possible.

Walesa said in Gdansk earlier this week that he planned to include a provision legalizing Rural Solidarity, an independent farmers' trade union that was refused recognition by the supreme court Tuesday.

The court involved a Polish law of 1932 holding that farmers are not employees and as such can organize associations, not trade unions. An association is subject to state administration and can be dissolved by it and its leadership must receive official approval. A union, on the other hand, is fully independent. The farmers refuse to register as an association.

"If the government side refuses to include the subject in the agenda, we'll simply walk out," Walesa said in Gdansk. The issue was believed to be under discussion inasmuch as Walesa did not walk out during the first hour of the meeting.

Walesa met briefly Saturday morning with the new Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who is charged with cultural matters in the government's presidium and relations with trade unions.

Meanwhile, students in Lodz and in several other Polish cities went into the 24th day of

## From page 1

Abdul Mohsen Al Turki said the total area of the university project will be nearly two million square meters. It will include apartment buildings for unmarried faculty members. Soon after that the faculties and institutions of the university will be started, he said. "We had to start with the living accommodation because of the obvious need for it, since most of the students are single, he explained.

The bids were opened five months ago which led to the dismissal of those found grossly exaggerated leaving the Korean firms to compete with each other.

The project was designed by a grouping of Spanish architectural and engineering consultants.

The campus will be built over the next six to eight years. It will be situated on a large hilly area in northern Riyadh, adjacent to the planned new campus of Riyadh University. Techniberia is working on the preliminary design of the academic area, which is destined to be the core of the whole campus. Design work should be completed during the next few months.



HELD ALOFT: Labor leader Lech Walesa, held aloft by his comrades, addresses a Solidarity rally in Gdansk recently.

their protest strike, against compulsory one-year military service for graduates, a rule introduced two years ago.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Party newspaper *Pravda* Saturday accused the West, especially West Germany, of encouraging formation of "an opposition in Poland" aimed at bringing "direct action against the government."

## More bodies being found

# Loyal forces control Zimbabwe army camps

SALISBURY, Feb. 14 (Agencies) — Loyal government forces Saturday were in control of all black townships and army camps in Zimbabwe where savage tribal fighting erupted last week, government sources said. Estimates of the death toll in the fighting between rival factions supporting Prime Minister Robert Mugabe or nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo remained at 100. But more bullet-riddled bodies were being found in the rubble, police said.

In Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second largest city and scene of some of the worst fighting, merchants said they lost the equivalent of \$1.6 million in business when the city closed down Thursday.

Elite white-officer black units from the regular army such as the Rhodesian African Rifles maintained a formidable presence in Bulawayo and at Connemara, 200 kms to the northeast, where mutinous soldiers surrendered Friday after being threatened with air strikes. The former guerrillas of Nkomo, who serves under Mugabe, have been blamed for much of the violence in the country since independence from Britain last April.

Nkomo told a news conference Friday that rival factions within the new national army would be separated for a time for "a period of cooling off." The evacuation of the dissidents, estimated at more than 5,000, began Saturday morning with the arrival of a convoy



Zimbabwe Premier Robert Mugabe

of army trucks. Nkomo and his fighters are from the minority Ndebele tribe and his power base is Bulawayo. Mugabe is a member of the majority Shona tribe. He recruited his guerrilla fighters from the Shona during the war against the former ruling white minority regime that unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965 to prevent black majority rule.

Municipal and civil defense officials of Bulawayo were hard-pressed Saturday to provide food and shelter for several thousand refugees from the black township of Entumbane. They had fled when rival factions roamed through the district, firing rifles, machine guns and rocket launchers at each other.

## Iran claims blasting of Iraqi troop bases

TEHRAN, Feb. 14 (Agencies) — Iran reported artillery duels and ground fighting in Khuzestan province Friday, saying Iranian forces had knocked out five Iraqi tanks and killed or wounded about 75 troops there in 24 hours. A joint staff communique said Iranian artillery and ground forces had blasted Iraqi positions around Abadan, the Iranian refinery city which has been a prime objective of the Iraqis since they invaded at the start of the Gulf war last September.

The joint staff reported two Iraqi tanks destroyed and some 55 Iraqis killed or wounded. In a later report, the official Pars news agency said Iranian artillery fire had set three tanks ablaze and destroyed a number of bunkers, killing 20 men. Iran's revolutionary guards corps said meanwhile that an Iranian air force fighter had crashed near Malayer in Hamadan province, where one of Iran's largest air force bases is located. A guards statement said the aircraft's crew of two were killed.

## Cashing on U.S. policy

# Bonn's arms sales soar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP) — West Germany has emerged as a major seller of arms, partly because of sales to countries the United States refuses to supply, according to a newly released study by the U.S. General Accounting Office. The study was completed last August, but on Pentagon insistence only a summary was distributed.

According to the report, West Germany — like the United States on a much larger scale — increased its new export orders for arms over tenfold in the years between 1973 and 1977. It gives no figures on this point.

A table accompanying the report shows that in terms of the value of the dollar in 1976, actual West German arms exports — as distinguished from orders — rose from \$200 million in 1971 to \$800 million in 1977. French exports rose from \$200 million to \$1.2 billion, those of Britain from \$300 million to \$800 million and U.S. exports from \$4.7 to \$6.5 billion.

The report notes that the governments of all countries that supply weapons exercise some control over their trade. "To illustrate," it says, "FRG (Federal Republic of

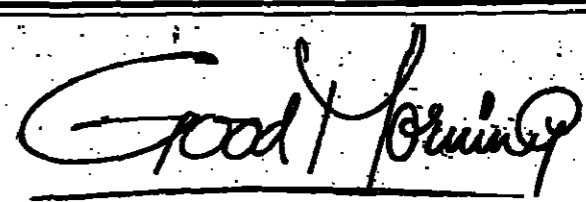
Germany) policy prohibiting sales to 'areas of tension' appears more restrictive than even the U.S. policy. Nevertheless over 40 per cent of FRG weapons sales are to countries the United States refuses to trade with."

The United States will not sell arms to Iraq, Libya and Syria because of Middle East policy. For other reasons, the report points out it also has refused sales to Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

Agreements with the Middle East now make up 40 per cent of West German arms sales, the study reported.

Between 1973 and mid-1978, according to another chart, the West Germans sold \$1,081,000,000 worth of weapons to countries that the United States refused to supply.

These sales included: Over \$538 million worth of orders from Algeria for plants to build rockets and explosives; \$73 million worth of tanks and laser range finders to Syria; and \$66 million intake transporters, trucks and tractors to Iraq



By Jihad Khazan

To some of my readers who might be feeling unlucky at the moment. Two stories.

There is first the story of the two young men who stole a motor boat. As they drove away, they saw, to their horror that a police launch was watching them. It looked a powerful affair, so powerful that they knew they wouldn't stand a chance when the chase started. That was unlucky enough. But there is more.

They decided to jettison every removable thing from their boat, to improve their chances. Cushions, benches, cans, everything. What they didn't know was that the police launch had run out of gas, and was putting to a halt. They also didn't know that one of the cans they just threw out was full of gas. The rest you can guess: The fuzzi replenished its resources and brought the miscreants to justice.

The other story is somewhat grisly. You may close your eyes as you read out. There

was this naval gent who happened to stop a bullet. He died, which was very unlucky, you must admit.

Burial, of course, had to be at sea. With all due pomp and ceremony. A rifle company to give the final salute. A band. The lot. The rites were read and the body, wrapped in the traditional manner, was thrown overboard. The rifle company gave their departing comrade-in-arms a volley. The body was then slid out and committed to the deep. All very unlucky, but there's more.

You see the sailor wouldn't sink. The burial party looked and looked, but nothing happened. The officers in charge conferred hurriedly then decided: They turned to the riflemen and quickly changed their status from salute-party to firing squad. (You know what's coming, so sit tight till I tell you...)

They turned their guns to the unfortunate bundle and they let it have it. Whereupon it sank without a trace.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awwad

## Against Iran for \$90m

# 3 former hostages file suit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP) — Ignoring the agreement signed between the Jimmy Carter administration and Iran, three of the former U.S. hostages filed suit Friday seeking \$90 million in damages against the Iranian government. The three charged that Iran violated their constitutional rights under U.S. law since the U.S. embassy seized by Iranian militants is considered U.S. territory.

Each of the three is asking \$30 million. An attorney for the three said the State Department was expected to serve Iran with notice of the suit through the Swiss embassy. The

suit, filed in U.S. district court, said the plaintiffs were deprived of their rights to liberty, free speech and freedom from unreasonable search and seizure.

One of those filing the suit, Steven M. Lauterbach, was released Jan. 20 with 51 other Americans. He was an administrative officer at the U.S. embassy in Tehran. The other two plaintiffs, Lillian Johnson and Elizabeth Montaine, were freed Nov. 19, 1979, 15 days after the embassy was taken over.

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